The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 6961.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th instant, at her residence, Cricketers' Arms, Merriwa, the wife of Mr. Joseph Cox, of a son.

On the 22nd instant, at her residence, Wall Creek, Cook's River, Mrs. Edward Beardidge, of a son.

On the 23rd instant, at Sofala, Mrs. J. R. Maxwell, of a son.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, Lake Macquarie Road, Newcastle, Mrs. Charles Herkness, of a son.

On the 27th instant, at her residence, Windmill-street, Millar's Point, Mrs. W. B. Hill, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 22nd instant, by special license, at Sydney, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. Ramsay, of George-street, Sydney, to Agnes, relict of the late James Whitaker, of Leadenhall-street, London.

DEATHS.

On Monday, 17th instant, at Elgin-street, West Maitland, Eliza, the beloved wife of Thomas Knight Osborne, and eldest daughter of Thomas and Eliza Honeysett, of Mudgee, after a short but painful illness.

On the 24th instant, at Ryora, Wollombi, of bronchitis, Madora Ambrosine, only daughter of David Ambrose Milson, aged one year and three days.

On the 25th instant, at Mulberry Cottage, North Shore, Isabella, the beloved wife of Captain Lewis Wills, aged 29 years.

On the 27th instant, at Clifton Villa Cottage, Newtown, Mary Orr, the beloved wife of William B. Burns, aged 19 years and 8 months.

On the 28th instant, at his residence, St. Peter's, Cook's River Road, Mr. John Eldridge, senior, father of W. C. Eldridge, dyer, York-street, Sydney, and Mr. John Eldridge, junior, of Melbourne, much respected by all who knew him.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship
BEHAR,
W. F. NORIE, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on MONDAY, the 22nd of October, at 9 o'clock a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, September 22nd.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Rates of passage money on the Australian Line, which include stewards' fees, table wines, bedding, linen, cabin furniture, &c., will be, for the sea-passage only, as follows:—

	Single.
Between Southampton and Sydney ...	£150
Ditto Suez and ditto ...	130
Ditto Ceylon and ditto ...	70
Ditto Madras and ditto ...	80
Ditto Calcutta and ditto ...	80
Ditto Bombay and ditto ...	80

Second-class. European servants, and children (over 3 and under 10 years of age) half the above rates.
Passengers proceeding beyond Galle will be transshipped into one of the company's Indian mail contract steamers, where accommodation is specially reserved for the Australian passengers to England.
Tickets for the journey across Egypt, entitling the holder to the advantages secured by the company in their recent convention with the Viceroy, will be issued to the through passengers at the same time as the passage ticket at the following rates:—
For first-class passenger ... £7 0
Second ditto ditto ... 3 10
Passage to or from Melbourne, £10; King George's Sound, £25.
HENRY MOORE, agent.
22nd September, 1860.

BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.—For LIVERPOOL direct. To sail, with the strictest punctuality, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, the Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's magnificent and powerful screw steamship
GREAT BRITAIN,
3000 tons, 500 horse-power, JOHN GRAY, commander.
The steamship Great Britain has again arrived in Hobson's Bay, after one of her usual excellent runs of 62 days from Liverpool, notwithstanding an unusual succession of contrary winds.
THE SALOON
is a magnificent apartment, fitted up in an elegant manner. The sleeping rooms are very large, well lighted by side ports, and are furnished with beds, bedding, linen, and every requisite. The ladies' cabin is fitted with bath rooms, lounges, easy chairs, &c., and a stewardess to attend on lady passengers. She also carries a good milch cow.
THE SECOND SALOON,
is on deck, very comfortable, and well lighted. Stewards' attendance, crockery, table linen, and cabin utensils are provided by the ship.
To third-class and steerage passengers proceeding to Europe, the advantages offered by the Great Britain are superior to any ship on the berth.
A qualified surgeon accompanies the ship.
For plan of cabins and rates of passage apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne, or to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., O'Connell street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's STEAMERS will be despatched immediately after the arrival of the English mail.
For AUCKLAND direct.
For NELSON, TARANAKI, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.
Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holder to remain a month in New Zealand.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.
Grafton Wharf.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMERS EVERY SUNDAY. Fare, 6d.—The BLACK SWAN will leave Phoenix Wharf, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Circular Quay, 10.15, and 2.20; Woolloomooloo Bay, 10.40 and 2.40. To prevent inconvenience to passengers the HERALD, steamer, will follow in the Afternoon trip, five minutes after the Black Swan, from Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay. Admission to Wild Beasts, 6d. N.B.—An ordinary at half-past 1.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—Fare, 1s. The PHANTOM leaves daily.
Circular Quay, for Manly ... 10.15 and 2.15
Woolloomooloo, for ditto ... 10.30 and 2.30
Manly for Sydney ... 11.30 and 5
On and after MONDAY, 1st October, the steamer will also leave Manly for Circular Quay at 8.15 a.m. and Circular Quay for Manly at 6 p.m.
TO-DAY, Herr Zeim's full German Band will play on board.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES! STEAM TO PARRAMATTA, ONE SHILLING.
On and after the 1st of July, the swift and commodious steampackets plying between Sydney and Parramatta will convey passengers at the following hours and rates:—
From Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, 9 a.m., 1.15, and 4 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin ......1s. 6d. ... return tickets......2s. 6d.
Steerage...1s. 0d. ... return tickets......1s. 6d.
Refreshments to be had on board.

STEAM EXCURSION.—ONE SHILLING; or for the double trip, only 1s. 6d.
Between SYDNEY and PARRAMATTA, daily, at the various hours advertised.
ON SUNDAY:
From Phoenix Wharf at 9 a.m., arriving in Parramatta at 10.30.
From Parramatta, at 4 p.m., arriving in Sydney at 5.30.

STEAM TO THE CLYDE RIVER.—The steamship HUNTER, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12 noon.

STEAM TO MERIMBULA.—The steamship HUNTER, every SATURDAY, at 10 a.m., conveying passengers to the nearest route for the KIANDRA diggings.
Fares, 30s.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT, per the A. S. N. Co.'s Steamers to GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON. Dead weight, 40s. per ton.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 27th September.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAM SHIPS TO
MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, THIS AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5.
EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, THIS AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5.
HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN direct.—ILLALONG, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
BRISBANE, calling at NEWCASTLE.—TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
MARYBOROUGH, calling at NEWCASTLE.—WARATAH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 10.
GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, TUESDAY, 6 p.m.
From BRISBANE to
IPSWICH, BRISBANE, three times a week.
MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, MONDAY, 8th, and 22nd October.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

OTAGO, for MORPETH.—Can receive freight, TO-DAY and MONDAY.
H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, on MONDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMPACKETS to
MERIMBULA, the HUNTER, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER, on MONDAY, at noon.
WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, on MONDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN, on TUESDAY, at 11 p.m.

STEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY.—THE NEAREST PORT TO KIANDRA.—STEAMERS leave the AUSTRALASIAN Steam Navigation COMPANY'S WHARF, Sydney, for EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY, Twice a-Week.
Fares, INCLUDING PROVISIONS, 40s.
N.B.—At Eden there are several capital inns and stores, at which everything can be obtained at Sydney prices.
Houses of accommodation at easy stages all the way to Kiandra.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN (calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY).—The TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf THIS DAY, at 4 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The ketch LIGHTNING, SUGDEN, master, sails on TUESDAY next. For freight or passage apply on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The schooner JESSIE, now receiving cargo.
For freight or passage apply JAMES COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—The DARING, on TUESDAY next. Apply on board, at the Market Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The MARY, TYRRELL, master, now receiving cargo at the Victoria Wharf.
Freight or passage apply on board.

FOR MANNING RIVER.—CARNATION. For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

FOR MANNING RIVER.—First Vessel.—The clipper AVENGER, NICHOLS, master, from the Commercial Wharf.
For freight or passage, apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Sussex-street.

CALLENDER for RICHMOND RIVER.—Sails THIS MORNING. WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooners STORM KING and HENRY, will sail on MONDAY. Apply on board, at Pacific Wharf; or WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE and MARYBOROUGH, WIDE BAY.—The DUKE of WELLINGTON, loading at Grafton Wharf.
MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.—The regular trader VIXEN, W. BENNETT, commander, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight, &c., apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The clipper and regular trading schooner JENNY LIND, Captain CURRAN, is detained, at the request of shippers, until the arrival of the Eagle.
For freight or passage apply to LOTZE and LAHNACH.

REGULAR LINE OF TRADERS to MELBOURNE.—The fine fast-sailing NATIVE LASS, Captain PATON, will be the first vessel.
For freight or passage apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Sussex-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The fine brig AMELIA BRELLIATT, J. MORRIS, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The brig GOLDEN SPRING, now receiving cargo at the Pacific Wharf. Apply on board; or WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The clipper schooner HUGH ROBERTS, J. COOPER, commander, has room for a few tons of freight, for which, or passage, apply on board at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The regular trader WANDERER, SMITH, master, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF, to follow the Scotia.—The favourite first-class clipper schooner, MINNIE DYKE, will load immediately.
Apply to HENRY BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street, or to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street.

SCOTIA, for MELBOURNE, Clears THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete shipments and send in bills of lading at once.
MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street; HENRY BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The well known and regular trader FANNY FISHER, SULLIVAN, master, now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The regular trader KATE, F. JONES, commander, is now fast loading, and will meet with her usual despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The favourite regular trader DART, J. N. SCAPLEHORN, commander, will positively clear at the Customs on MONDAY next, the 1st October.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

NEW CALEDONIA.—For PORT DE FRANCE.—The fast-sailing clipper schooner EAGLE, Captain NOBLE, now lying at Campbell's Wharf, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to LEVERRIER, OURCIER, and CO., 205, George-street North.

FOR TAHITI.—The Chilian brig ELLEN and ELIZABETH, Captain F. A. MULLER, will sail for the above port immediately after the discharge of her inward cargo.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Corporation Wharf, Erskine-street.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The A1 clipper barque CONSTANTINE, 800 tons register, WRANGLES, commander, can take a few tons of light freight and passengers, having splendid poop accommodations.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR LONDON direct, now receiving cargo, the splendid new Aberdeen clipper ship MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, 818 tons register, JAMES MONRO, commander, will meet with unusually quick despatch, a considerable portion of her cargo is already engaged and partly on board. Intending passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation of this fine vessel.
For freight or passage apply to Captain MONRO, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 11th October, the well-known A1 clipper ship ROXBURGH CASTLE, 1200 tons, M. H. SMITH, commander; has very superior accommodation for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
RATES.
First cabin, according to agreement.
Second ditto, £35 to £40, including steward's attendance.
Third ditto, £25 10s.
Steerage (open berths), £19 10s.
Including passage to Melbourne.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—To SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS.—The undersigned will load the following ships:—
RIFLEMAN, 800 tons, Dublin, commander, to sail 20th October
VIMEIRA, 1100 tons, Swanson, commander, (Dunbar's), to sail 15th November
NAOMI, 800 tons, Sayers, commander, with all despatch
CAIRNGORM, 1000 tons, Cairncross, commander, with all despatch
JASON, 976 tons, Stewart, commander, with all despatch
LA HOGUE, 1500 tons, Williams, commander, (Dunbar's), to sail 10th January 1861.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

LA HOGUE, for LONDON, will sail, as usual, on the 10th January, 1861.
For plan of cabins, &c., apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 13-years' ship [illegible], W. WILSON, commander, 840 tons register, will be quickly despatched and is now receiving cargo, having nearly all her dead weight engaged. This vessel is well known for her superior qualities, and offers a most desirable opportunity for either passengers or shippers.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain WILSON, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 278, George-street.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The VIMEIRA (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons), J. B. SWANSON, commander, will sail early, and passengers are requested to secure cabins without delay.
Apply on board, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Has very superior accommodation for intermediate passengers.

THE DUNCAN DUNBAR, HENRY NEATBY, commander, will leave Sydney for LONDON on the [illegible] JANUARY, 1861.

FOR LONDON, with immediate despatch.—The celebrated Aberdeen clipper ship CAIRNGORM, 900 tons register, R. S. CAIRNCROSS, commander, is now receiving cargo, and, having all her dead weight engaged, will sail early. Has very superior saloon accommodation, which intending passengers are requested to inspect.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid A1 13-years' ship NAOMI, 800 tons register, P. SAYERS, commander, now on her second voyage, is ready to receive cargo, and will be quickly despatched. Has a full-poop and very superior saloon accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The VIMEIRA (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons), J. B. SWANSON, commander, has still two or three cabins disengaged, which intending passengers are requested to secure without delay.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to GILCHRIST, WATT and CO.

TO INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The VIMEIRA is the only vessel now on the berth, and offers unusual advantages to the above class of passengers.
Apply on board, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TROPIC, from NEW YORK.—Notice is hereby given to the CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned goods, unless entries are passed by 10 o'clock THIS DAY, they will be entered and landed at the risk and expense of the consignees:—
Shipped by H. Kennedy, consigned to Order,
W.
15 stoves
20 pieces hollowware.
Shipped by Thomas Clark and Co., consigned to Order,
BH in diamond, A and H outside,
2 cases match safes.
R. TOWNS and CO.

FREIGHT to CHINA.—Wanted, CONVEYANCE for the Cargo of Coals per Mary O'Brien, from Sydney to China, say about 1800 tons. HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf, 18th September.

FREIGHT or CHARTER.—Barque LION, 230 tons burthen. Apply to JAMES MALCOLM, senior.

WANTED, TO CHARTER a VESSEL, to carry 300 to 800 tons coals, to the East. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street.

FOR SALE, the brig GIL BLAS, 178 tons register, carries 250 tons dead weight, on light draught of water. Built of oak, copper fastened, metalled two years ago. Good passenger accommodation; requires little ballast; is well found in every respect, and very suitable for the coasting trade. The vessel may now be inspected at Cuthbert's Wharf. Apply to Captain HELLON, on board; or to
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

FOR SALE, schooner CORAEL. Apply on board, Shoebert's Wharf.

FOR SALE, the brigantine TRITON, and schooner CUMBERLAND. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR SALE, a Waterman's SKIFF; price, £10. Apply to Mr. BARNETT, foot of Windmill-street.

BOAT FOR SALE.—That well-known Boat, FLY-BY-NIGHT, of Brisbane Water, now lying in Woolloomooloo Bay. For particulars apply to Mr. BARNETT, broker, Bridge-street.

TO CAPTAINS and others.—For SALE, a Ship's Life BOAT. W. B. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

TO CAPTAINS, SHIPOWNERS, and agents.—JOHN CUTHBERT, Shipbuilder, Mastmaker, Shipsmith, &c., Cuthbert's Wharf, Darling Harbour, Pyrmont Patent Slip, and Waterview Bay Dry Dock. Spars, Muntz's metal, felt, timber, &c., always on hand. Docking or heaving up on Patent Slip, 1s. per ton, and 6d. per ton per diem while under repairs.
Office, Cuthbert's Wharf, Darling Harbour.
P.S.—Submarine work performed by an experienced Diver.

TO STEAMBOAT PROPRIETORS, MERCHANTS, WHARFINGERS, &c.—To LET, the whole or part of those extensive premises, situated at Miller's Point, Darling Harbour. The wharf has a frontage to Darling Harbour of 500 feet, with a depth of 600 feet; is most centrically situated; has an excellent and easy road; and are most suitable premises for carrying on an extensive business. Apply to JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf.

TO SHIPOWNERS and others.—The Proprietors of the PATENT SLIP, Sussex-street, are now prepared to take up vessels, of all sizes, at 1s. per ton, and 6d. per ton per day, slip hire, CHARGING only the REGISTERED TONNAGE; and will also guarantee the best and most expeditious workmanship, with materials of every description, at the lowest possible prices.

TO SHIPS BOUND for CHINA and the EAST.—SINGAPORE DRY DOCK.—The Patent Slip and Dock Company beg to intimate that they are prepared to re-copper and execute all descriptions of repairs to ships, in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European shipwrights, &c.
H.M. S. Sesostris, and a number of other vessels ranging to 850 tons register, have been repaired in the dock since it was opened last March.
WILLIAM CLOUGHTON, director.
New Harbour, Singapore, 30th March, 1860.

SMYTH'S SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Lyons-buildings, 127, George-street.—Established A.D. 1846, under the direction of a committee of underwriters.
Hours of attendance from 10 till 4.
Marine Surveyor, Captain Malcolm.
London Agents, Messrs. R. and F. Tooth and Mort, Fenchurch-street, London.
A table of the rates of premium to be obtained on application at the Office.
N.B.—Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH.
Sydney, 21st September.

AUSTRALIAN HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned annual MEETING of the above society will be held in the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, on TUESDAY EVENING, 2nd October next, at half-past 7 o'clock, when the report of the Council on the reorganisation of the society will be submitted.
H. R. WEBB, secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Monthly General MEETING of members will be held on MONDAY, the 1st of October, at 3 p.m. precisely, to elect members, and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
HENRY CHEERY, Secretary.
September 28.

NEW ZEALAND WAR.—A public MEETING of the Colonists of New South Wales, will be held at the Hall of Temperance, on MONDAY EVENING, October 1, for the general expression of sympathy with, and the extension of Aid to, the sufferers from the Maori aggressions at Taranaki. The Governor-General will preside. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.
W. B. ALLAN, hon. Secretary.

WENTWORTH GOLD-FIELD COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Act of Council).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the above Company will be held, in the Company's office, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October next, at 3 o'clock p.m. (in accordance with the 89th clause of the deed of settlement), for the purpose of confirming a resolution passed at a special general meeting held on the 26th September instant, for the dissolving the Company and winding up the affairs thereof. By order of the Board of directors.
G. MORANT SIMPSON, secretary.
138, Pitt-street, Sydney, 27th September.

DONEGAL RELIEF FUND.—A full MEETING of the Members of the general COMMITTEE of the Donegal Relief Fund will be held at the Committee Rooms, No. 106, King-street, on TUESDAY, the 2nd October, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the report of the funds and disbursements on account of the Relief Fund since the first June, 1858, up to the present, as well as the proceedings of the managing committee, and also to transact other business of importance. J. M'ENCROE, Sydney, September 28th.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANY INFORMATION respecting Signor DUTCH TELESIO, who was in Sydney about ten years ago, will be thankfully received by Signor CUTOLO, 140, Castlereagh-street.

ADAM SIMPSON, native of Brighton, who left England for Australia, about November, 1851. Some property has been left you by your sister ELIZABETH, particulars of which you may ascertain in a letter awaiting you at Mrs. GARRETT'S, South Gundagai, or by applying to your brother THOMAS, 83, Church-street, Brighton.

HUGH BRICE, late of South Perrott, Somersetshire, England, your SISTER, LOUISA SIMS, is anxious to hear from you. Address her, Post Office, Morpeth; to be left till called for. When last heard of was at Geelong.

IF LEO LEWIS, who left the ship La Hogue the latter part of last year, will write to JOHN ROBERTSON, care of Mr. Hill, No. 252, Kent-st. North, Sydney, he will hear of news from home.

MR. GEORGE LINDHARD, a native of Denmark, [illegible] WRITE quickly to your BROTHER [illegible] LINDHARD, addressed Sandhurst Post Office, Victoria.

NOTICE.—To JAMES L. MATHIESON, formerly of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, or his Heirs.—If the said James L. Mathieson, who went to America in 1850, and was last heard of as a Railway Superintendent in Kentucky in 1858, or his heirs, will apply to JOHN JOHNSTONE, Solicitor, Thornhill, they will hear of something to their advantage.

NOTICE.—If this should meet the eye of JOHN SUTHERLAND, now aged sixteen years, who left Ipswich, Moreton Bay, in the year 1850, with his father, Alexander Sutherland, he will hear of his MOTHER by applying to CHARLES FINDLEY, Colliston, Brisbane River, Queensland.

RICHARD LYLE, son of the late William Lyle, of Mosley Park, near Liverpool, and subsequently of Woodside, near Whitehaven, England, is requested to send his address to the undersigned, who have important information to communicate. Any person who can furnish information of the residence of the above-named party will be rewarded upon application to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

WILLIAM KELLY, of Belfast, Ireland, a blacksmith, sailed from Southampton, for Sydney, in 1853. Since then his family have not heard from him. His sister MARGARET, now in Melbourne, would be glad to hear from him. Address Mr. R. REMINGTON, care of A. M'Arthur and Co., York-street.

BALMAIN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The Rev. W. B. CUTHBERTSON will preach next SUNDAY MORNING, the 30th instant; the Rev. J. L. POORE, of Melbourne, will preach in the EVENING. Collections will be made after both services, in aid of the fund for liquidating the incidental expenses of public worship in the above place.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—DIVINE SERVICE will be held on Hyde Park (weather permitting), TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. The Rev. G. HURST will preach.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the Young Men's Hall, Sacred Heart, on MONDAY EVENING, October 1st, by the Venerable the Archdeacon J. M'ENCROE. Subject—"Recollections of my Overland Journey from Australia to Ireland." Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at half-past. Admission, 1s. Members free. M. C. HAYES, secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NEWTOWN.—SERMON to the Young, TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. S. C. KENT.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—The next Monthly LECTURE in connexion with the above Institute will be delivered in the Church Society's House, Phillip-street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 2nd October, at half-past seven o'clock, by ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq. Subject: "The First and Second Missionary Journeys of St. Paul." Sunday School Teachers, and members of the Church of England generally, are invited to attend.
A. H. STEPHEN, } Honorary
ALFRED COOK, } secretaries.

DISCIPLES of CHRIST meet in the Polytechnic, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock a.m., every Lord's Day, to break bread. Three o'clock TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, in Hyde Park, one of the Disciples will deliver an Address on "The Prayers." At half-past 6 o'clock, in the Polytechnic, the same subject continued.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES for the People.—Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street.—A LECTURE will be delivered at the above place on SUNDAY EVENING next, September 30th, by the Rev. P. P. Agnew. Subject—"Hered." To commence at 7 o'clock. Admission free.

SYDNEY LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The Second of a course of LECTURES, in connexion with this Association, will be delivered by A. GORDON, Esq., on MONDAY, October 1st, in the Hall, Jamison-street. Subject: "Dante's Divina Commedia, as illustrative of Italy in the 13th century." Chair to be taken at half-past 7. Admission—non-members, 6d.
W. H. S. HINDMARSH, hon. secretary.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Palmer-street.—The seventh of a series of LECTURES on important subjects will be delivered in the above Church TO-MORROW EVENING, by the Rev. JOHN M'GIBBON. Service to commence at seven o'clock. Subject: "Good and bad company."

WESLEYAN CHURCH SUSTENTATION and EXTENSION SOCIETY.—On MONDAY EVENING, the 1st October, a public MEETING will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Chippendale, on behalf of the above society, when addresses will be delivered in advocacy of its claims by the Revs. J. Eggleston, Amos Gram, Beazley, and Woolnough. The chair will be taken by the Honorable George Allen, Esq., M.L.C., at 7 o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the society.

NEWTOWN BAZAAR.—A Grand Bazaar will be held in the Wesleyan School-room, Newtown, to commence on December 11th, 1860. Every effort will be made to make it equal, if not to surpass, any ever held in the colony, and worthy of the hamlet in which it will be held. The ladies' committee appeal to the inhabitants of Newtown, and the surrounding district especially, and to the public generally, for their liberal contributions and support. The proceeds will be applied to aid in liquidating the debt on the new chapel.
The undermentioned ladies will thankfully receive contributions:—
Mrs. Rabone, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Kingsborough, George-street, Sydney; Mrs. Goodsell, Mrs. Butcher, Mrs. Bollard, Mrs. Sparke, Mrs. Benbag, Mrs. G. and Mrs. P. Dawes, Mrs. M. Bennett, Mrs. J. Callaghan, Mrs. S. Callaghan, Sydney; Miss Andrewes, Newtown; Miss Davis, Mrs. W. Bayley, Miss Bailey, Miss Goodman, Mrs. James Walker, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Matchett, Miss Coulter, Mrs. Burrowes, Mrs. Pelree, Miss Butler, Mrs. Dunlop.
HARRIET DUNLOP, secretary.
REV. S. RABONE, treasurer.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.—Intending Exhibitors must, on or before FRIDAY, the 12th October, send to one of the honorary secretaries a statement in writing, specifying in what class or classes their objects are to be entered, and the entry or entries shall not be afterwards changed. Ploughmen must also enter for the Ploughing Prizes on or before the 12th of October.
W. H. CATLETT, 264, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
JOHN LACKEY, Parramatta,
Honorary secretaries.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The annual EXHIBITION of live stock, poultry, cereals, roots, and agricultural produce and implements, will be held in the Society's grounds, Parramatta, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 16th and 17th of October next. On the latter day there will be a ploughing match.
The prize schedule and regulations can be obtained from the following gentlemen:—Mr. M. M. Cohen, Burwood; Mr. Edward Cox, Mulgoa; Mr. J. Downes, Brownlow Hill; Mr. William Lackey, Liverpool; Mr. James M'Carthy, Castlereagh; Mr. M'Donald, Pitt Town; Mr. Charles Martyn, Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney; Mr. John Perry, Narellan; Mr. Edward Powell, Richmond; Mr. J. J. Riley, Glenmore, Penrith; and from the honorary secretaries.
W. H. CATLETT, 261, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, } Hon. secs.
JOHN LACKEY, Parramatta
September 28th.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of the New South Wales Auxiliary Bible Society's Hall will be laid by His Excellency the Governor-General, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY next, on the site of the late St. Philip's Parsonage, Pitt-street North. The Lord Bishop of Sydney, and several ministers, will take part in the proceedings.
The friends of the society are respectfully invited to attend, and an opportunity will be afforded for contributing towards the erection of this fine building.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—This bank will be closed on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, for the half-yearly balance of accounts. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Secretary. Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 28th September.

THE VOWELS.—Please give your right name and address to T. J. Mc.

FLORA.—Is the lady of the "ENCHANTED CASTLE" [illegible]

METROPOLITAN BUILDING SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Metropolitan and General Permanent Investment and Building Society will be held in the Society's Office, No. 77, Pitt-street North, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of October, at noon, to receive the Annual Financial Statement, elect Directors, and transact any other business connected with such General Annual Meeting. At this meeting it will be proposed that interest be allowed on terminated shares. By order of the Board,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, manager.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—The public are requested to take notice that this Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, 1st October next, for the half-yearly balance of accounts.
The customers of the Bank are requested to send in their pass-books on, or before, the 29th instant, that the accounts may be made up and balanced for the half-year, as usual.
JOHN YOUNG, manager.
28th September.

BAZAAR! BAZAAR! BAZAAR!

DO NOT FORGET the BAZAAR to be held on MONDAY next.

DO NOT FORGET to visit the BAZAAR on MONDAY next, in the George-street Market, where a great treat awaits you, both for eye and ear. The Best BAND will be there.

AN EXCELLENT BAND will be in attendance at the BAZAAR on MONDAY next.

THE GREAT TREAT of the season will be the BAZAAR, to be held on MONDAY next.

A HOLIDAY for the Juveniles, at the BAZAAR, commencing on MONDAY next.

REMEMBER the BAZAAR will be held in the south-west wing of the Market, on MONDAY next. Commences at 10 o'clock a.m.

MUCH PAINS have been taken to prepare and select a great variety of splendid articles for EXHIBITION and SALE at the BAZAAR to be held on MONDAY next, in the George-street Market.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Members' tickets are now ready for the ensuing quarter commencing 1st October. Subscriptions, including reading-room, library, &c., at the rate of £1 per annum.

A. S. S. C.—Four and six oared Gigs, light racing Skiffs, Dingies, fishing, sailing and pleasure Boats to LET on hire. Ferry to and from Domain free. P. H. HOLDSWORTH.

A. S. S. C.—FERRY from Centipede rock.—From, and after October 1st, the above Ferry will ply from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

A. S. S. C.—SUBSCRIPTIONS, £1 10s. per quarter, which entitles the subscriber to a boat at any time between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. P. H. HOLDSWORTH.

BALMAIN POINT FERRY.—BOATS are still plying to and from the Grafton Wharf, South end. N.B.—Boats to be had at all hours.

CONSTABLE AND TURNER, licensed Gas-fitters, Plumbers, Beer Engine Manufacturers, &c., Market-st.

DANCING ACADEMY, 147, Pitt-street.—Mr. F. H. NEEDS' Quadrille Party on MONDAY next.

DANCING every MONDAY EVENING, at the St. John's Tavern, Newtown. Gents. 1s., ladies free.

DANCING ACADEMY, 147, Pitt-street.—Mr. F. H. NEEDS' Juvenile Classes for dancing, deportment, and exercises, on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at half-past 4 o'clock p.m.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Physician-Accoucheur, Surgeon to the Sydney Ophthalmic Institution for the cure of Diseases of the Eye, REMOVED to 129, Macquarie-street, opposite the Council. At home from 9 to 11 and 2 to 8.

DYING and SCOURING, in the improved French style, by B. SADLING, 42, Hunter-street.

F. COOPER, French Dyer, Scourer, Moire antique waterer, hot presser. 17, Park-street.

FRENCH DYER of silks, wool, feathers, &c., and renewer. 74, South Head Road. H. TIEGHMANN.

GENERAL AGENCY, Trust Estates, and other Property attended to. JOHN A. MATHEWS, 55, New Pitt-street.

HAIGH and BROWN, General Estate and Labour Agents, No. 120, King-street East. Established 1853.

J. BRADLY, Auctioneer, House, Land, Estate, and General Commission Agent, 121, King-street East.

J. F. HOLLIS, Tailor and Draper, 277, George street, opposite Hunter-street.

J. G. GLUE, Labour Agent. Every description of Servants hired for country. 162, Pitt-street.

JOHN A. MATHEWS, Commission and General Agent, 55, New Pitt-street, near Queen's-place.

MR. JOHN EMANUEL, Dentist (established 1842), George-street, two doors from King-street.

MR. CHARLES COWPER, Junior, Auctioneer, Commission Agent, &c., General Merchant, Kiandra.

MRS. MITCHELL, Midwife, 497, Pitt-street South, near Haymarket. A Room to Let.

MR. J. BERNSTEIN makes Flour and Sugar Bags by the patent sewing-machine. 195, George-street.

MRS. J. BERNSTEIN makes Tents from 30s. per dozen. Colonial Bag Factory, 195, George-street.

REMOVAL.—Dr. EICHLER removed from Harrington-street, to Eton House, No. 19, Charlotte-place.

REMOVAL.—M. DAWSON, chronometer maker, from 237, George-street, to No. 11, Barrack-street.

REMOVAL.—G. LANE, Wholesale and Retail Staffordshire Warehouse, from 287, George-street, to 56, Market-street.

ROCKHAMPTON.—F. D. MANSFIELD, General Storekeeper and Commission Agent.

STEVENTON, Medical Herbalist, 253, Elizabeth-street, three doors from Bathurst-street. Gout, safe cure.

SURRY Hills, or Woolloomooloo.—A Lady desires more PUPILS for the Piano. 67, Crown-st., Woolloomooloo.

THOMAS DAWSON, Chronometer Maker, 221, Lower George-street. Established 1841.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL.—At the Café, Breakfasts, Luncheons, or Tea, may be procured at any hour daily. Table d'hote (first-class), at 1 o'clock.

TO FRUITERERS.—G. and J. JOHNSON, Western Market, Melbourne, are open to receive consignments, in any quantity.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, SHEEPSKINS.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street, are purchasers.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Colonial and Foreign Timber Merchants. Timber Wharf, Bathurst-st.

W. WEST, Agent for the HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL, Botany-road Post-office. Punctual and early delivery.

W. JENNINGS, cutler, surgical instrument maker, &c., George-street, opposite Jamison-street, Sydney. Trusses of every description always on hand. Surgical instruments selected from the best houses in Europe. Cutlery in endless variety.

W. PRITCHARD (late of Pritchard and Williams), Auctioneer and Produce Broker, office, Market-street, between George and York streets.
Sales effected, and orders from the country and neighbouring colonies, per post or telegram, executed upon advantageous terms.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—The SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. Quarter commence on MONDAY. Order of PIERCE, agent, Stanley-street.

WOOL, HIDES, &c.—The undersigned is a Cash Purchaser of Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, and Hides. J. H. ATKINSON, Circular Quay.

WOOL, for CASH—Highest price obtained through R. FORBES. N.B. Wanted for remittance.

£20,000, in sums of £500, to any amount, to LEND. R. FORBES, 78, King-st.

£300 TO £30,000 to LEND in any amounts; interest low. R. FORBES, 78, King-street.

MONEY to LEND, upon Sydney Freehold Property. Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 45, Hunter-st.

£3000 TO LEND on mortgage. Apply to W. LAIDLEY, Lloyd's Chambers.

£10,000 (Ten Thousand Pounds) to LEND on mortgage, in sums of £500 and upwards. Apply to HENRY ROBERTSON, 16, Lower Fort-street; or, to Messrs. NORTON, SON, and BARKER, solicitors, &c.

£100 TO £10,000 to LEND on freehold property. C. H. LONG, broker, 18, Hunter-street.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—A PUBLIC MEETING of persons favourable to the formation of an ARTILLERY CORPS, on the sufficiently liberal basis to admit of all classes of the community enrolling, will be held at the Royal Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, next, 3rd October, at half-past 7 p.m. JAMES M'DONALD, Hon. Secretary, pro tem.

FIRST NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The committee request the special attention of those joining the corps to the importance of attending drill immediately on their enrolment, in order that companies may be formed, and the arms issued as soon as possible. W. C. WINDEYER, for the committee.

FIRST NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLES.—Persons desiring to join this Corps are requested to send their names and addresses to the Committee, at Mr. [illegible]ALD's, George-street. The names will then be entered on the roll, and the usual oath will be administered at the Drill Ground in the afternoons of Mondays and Thursdays.
W. C. WINDEYER, for the Committee.

FIRST NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Notice is hereby given, that a general MEETING of the above corps will be held in the hall of the Sydney Exchange, on WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd October, at [illegible] o'clock p.m., for the consideration and adoption of the [illegible] uniform, as suggested by the committee. Members who have not already taken the oath of allegiance are requested to do so before attending the meeting.
By order of the committee,
WILLIAM FORDE, Secretary.

PADDINGTON and SURRY HILLS VOLUNTEERS.—Drill every Morning and Evening (Saturday evening excepted) in the Military Barracks. Morning—from 6 to quarter past 7; Evening—Half-past 7 to 9. New members daily sworn in.
W. COWLISHAW, hon. secretary.

GLEBE VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Those members who have not yet been sworn in are informed that the oath of allegiance will be administered to them on the drill ground, on MONDAY, the 1st October, at 6.30 a.m.
CHARLES STOREY, Jun., hon. secretary.

RANDWICK VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—The members are requested to MEET, at the Council Chambers, Randwick, at half past 5 o'clock, THIS DAY, for important business. Captain H. C. Master will be in attendance to administer the oath to persons desirous of enrolling themselves. Drill conducted by Sergeant Glick, from 4 to 6 o'clock, as usual. By order,
J. M. MAY, secretary.

ST. LEONARDS VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The members of this company are requested to take notice, that the first drill, conducted by Sergeant-major BAINES, will take place THIS DAY, 29th, at 4 p.m., in Mr. Milson's paddock, near Brisbane House, when the oath will be administered, and future arrangements as to drill, &c., definitely concluded. A full attendance is requested. F. H. A. SEVERN, hon. sec.

CONCORD VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—MEETINGS to promote the establishment of this corps will be held as under:—
At Mr. Drake's Inn, Ashfield, on Saturday next, 29th instant, at 7 p.m.
At Mr. Violet's Inn, Five Dock, on Tuesday, 2nd October, at 7 p.m.
At Mr. Mills' Inn, Homebush, on Saturday, 6th October, at 7 p.m.
At Mr. Boylson's Inn, Cross Roads, on Tuesday, 9th October, at 7 p.m.
At Mr. Lucas' Inn, Parramatta Road, on following Saturday; and
At Mr. Corcoran's Inn, Bark Huts, on following Tuesday.
B. W. CUTLER, Secretary pro tem.

VOLUNTEERS' UNIFORMS.—The undersigned, agents for Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co., Military and Naval Outfitters, Cornhill, London, have just received per mail steamer BEHAR, complete suits of Volunteer Uniforms, for which they are prepared to execute indents. Members of the different corps are invited to call and inspect the samples. LEVICKS and PIPER, Pitt-street.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA!—Where do the young Australians learn the use of the Rifle? Why, at TAYLOR'S Long Range Rifle Gallery, King-street; six shots, one Shilling.

£20 REWARD.—STATION on the MURRUMBIDGEE.—All persons are cautioned against driving away or selling (without my written authority) any of my cattle now running at Coonas Point Station; and I hereby offer the above reward to any one who will prosecute to conviction such person or persons so doing. THOMAS WILLIAM SENIOR. Dural, September 27.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed from Penrith, one light bay HORSE, branded J.P. on the off shoulder; the under jaw has been injured, and the teeth knocked on one side. If stolen the above reward will be paid on conviction of the thief; if strayed one pound will be given by the undersigned on delivery of said horse to him at Penrith. WILLIAM RANDAL.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, a COCKATOO. One Pound will be paid to the party returning it or giving such information as will lead to the finding of it. The police are acquainted, and the party having it had better beware. Pine Cottage, William-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—To Poundkeepers and others.—LOST, on Tuesday last, a large Yellow HEIFER, with white spots, head white; will calve in about one month; branded A rump, A shoulder milking side. D. HOWELL, Botany.

LOST, in Philip-street, between King and Hunter streets, a BUNCH OF KEYS. The finder will be rewarded by returning them to Mrs. STURMY, 169, Philip-street.

LOST, in or near O'Connell-street, two KEYS. Whoever will bring the same to the stores of Messrs. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., Hunter-street, will be rewarded.

FOUND, on Glebe Road, a Gold SEAL. Apply Mr. HARRISON, Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett's.

FOUND, a Glazier's DIAMOND—it will be restored to the owner. Mr. COOK, 128, Prince-street.

COCKATOO strayed into No. 98, Harrington-street. The owner will please apply to Mr. SANDON, bookseller and stationer, 318, George-street.

ARGYLE BOND and FREE STORES.—The proprietors of the above stores request the public will take notice that Mr. JOHN G. FLETCHER is no longer in their employment.
Sydney, 21st September.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against paying any accounts due to the late SOUTHERN CROSS to LAWRENCE MURPHY, who is endeavouring to collect on the receipt of Mr. Francis Smith, a tailor, one of the late proprietors. The proprietors are four in number, and no receipt will be a valid discharge unless signed by each of the four.
Southern Cross Publishing Office, Bridge-street, 15th September.

CAUTION.—For all persons NOT to purchase a heap of manure and soil of William Cress. Also, to WILLIAM CRESS, not to pull down any fixtures or buildings, nor remove therefrom anything illegally. RICHARD WORTHING, owner. Castle Hills, 26th September.

IF TIMOTHY A. COWEL does not call and Pay for his Board and Lodging within seven days, his goods will be sold to defray the same. JAMES GARDINER, 104, Pitt-street.

ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BUSFIELD.—Notice.—The office of the Administrators of the above estate will be REMOVED to Lyons'-buildings, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 2nd October.

NOTICE.—The Tender of JOHN ARMSTRONG for carting loam and sand to our new works, Bathurst-street, has been accepted. P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

NOTICE.—I hereby CAUTION the Public at large not to give credit to my Wife, BRIDGET EDGERTON, as I will not be responsible after this date. ROBERT EDGERTON.

NOTICE.—The Gentleman that bet £5 with Mr. J. MONAGHAN is requested to attend at Mr. OGLE'S, corner of King and York streets, at 7 p.m., THIS EVENING, to settle the above bet. If he does not attend at the time mentioned the above bet will be handed over to Mr. Monaghan.

LATE EMPIRE and ERA NEWSPAPERS.—Persons indebted to the above are requested to PAY their respective ACCOUNTS at once. J. R. MOORE, agent. Office, Wiltshire-place. September 14th.

NOTICE.—RUBBISH may be Shot at WILSON'S Timber Yard, 169, Sussex-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are invited for the erection and completion of a brick BUILDING, (a room 26 x 16). Apply for further particulars to Mr. COHEN, Burwood.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for Altering and Finishing of the Building for the School of Arts at Newtown. The plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. JOHN BIBB, architect, Macquarie-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be delivered on the 8th October. The acceptance of the lowest or any tender will be optional with the committee.

CROWN LANDS SALES.—Sales of Crown Lands will be held at the undermentioned places on the days stated.

BOOROWA (at the Police Office), on MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER.—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Harden: 18 lots (1 acre each) at Murrimboola, parish of Murrimboola, allotments 1 to 6 of section 41, 1 to 5 of section 55, 1 to 3 of section 57, 1 to 3 of section 58, 1 and 2 of section 59. (Upset price, £4 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Harden: 24 lots (2 roods each) in the village of Murrimboola, parish of Murrimboola, allotments 3 and 4 to 8 of section 41, 6 to 10 of section 64, 8 to 10 of section 55, 4 to 8 of section 57, 3 and 6 of section 58, 3 and 4 of section 59. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 156.

EDEN (at the Police Office), on MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER.—TOWN LOTS. County of Auckland: 46 lots (1 rood 20 perches to 2 roods) in the town of Eden, parish of Eden, allotments 11 and 12 of section 9, 1 to 5, 8, 9 to 10, and 16 of section 14, 1 to 10 of section 23, 1 and 3 to 20 of section 25. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 156.

ST. ALBAN'S (at the Police Office), on MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Hunter, parish unnamed: 19½ acres at Mullamalong, on a branch of the Macdonald River, at the confluence of Bindaran Creek, about one mile above T. Casley's 30 acres; 30 lots (18 to 33 acres) on and near Tupa, or Patty Creek, above T. Laycock's 100 acres; 28½ acres on Tupa, or Patty Creek, immediately below T. Laycock's 100 acres; 42 acres on Tupa, or Patty Creek, about half a mile below R. Ridge's 30 acres; 106 acres on the road from the Richmond to the Hunter, about eight miles south-easterly from C. Ivory's 30 acres; 3 lots (30 acres and 32½ acres) on Meloe Creek, near its junction with the Macdonald River, adjoining and near W. Hopkins' 50 acres; 28 acres on the right bank of the Macdonald River, adjoining the south boundary of R. Hannah's 50 acres; 40 acres on the right bank of the Macdonald River, between R. Jurd's 10 acres and W. Ilett's 30 acres. County of Northumberland, parish unnamed: 2 lots (29½ and 30 acres), at the head of Yango Creek, about 3 miles westerly from R. Maldon's 30 acres; 31 acres on Big Dores Creek, adjoining the south boundary of J. Bally's 30 acres; 40 acres on Little Dores Creek, about 1½ mile south-westerly from lot 31; 30 acres at Big Yango Creek, about half-a-mile north-westerly from J. White's 30 acres; 61 acres at Big Yango Creek, about a quarter of a mile southerly from J. White's 30 acres; 30 acres adjoining the south boundary of lot 34. County of Hunter: 15½ acres on the Bulga Road, about 15 miles south-westerly from St. Alban's, parish unnamed. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS. County of Northumberland: 5 acres 11 perches on the left bank of Macdonald River, immediately above R. Jurd's 30 acres, and opposite lot 20, parish unnamed. County of Hunter: 5 lots (3 acres 2 roods 20 perches to 6 acres 3 roods 9 perches) on the right bank of the Macdonald River, opposite St. Alban's, and near Morris' 30 acres, parish unnamed. (Upset price, £2 and £2 10s. per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Northumberland: 2 lots (1½ acre each) at the village of St. Alban's, parish of St. Alban's, allotments 1 and 2 of section 6. (Upset price, £4 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 158.

BOOROWA (at the Police Office), on TUESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER.—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Harden: 32 lots (1 acre to 5 acres) at Cunningar, parish of Cunningar, allotments 10 to 16 of section 10, 9 and 10 of section 11, 1 to 9 of section 12, 1 to 9 of section 13, 12 to 17 of section 14. (Upset price, £3 and £4 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Harden: 20 lots (2 roods each) in the village of Cunningar, parish of Cunningar, allotments 5 to 10 of section 9, 1 to 8 of section 11, 1 to 6 of section 14. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 159.

PANBULA (at the Police Office), on THURSDAY, 4th OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOT. County of Auckland: 24 acres at Bellwater Creek, on the southern shores of Merimbula Lake, adjoining the west boundary of W. Vaughan's 161 acres, parish of Panbula, portion 45. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Auckland: 13 lots (3½ acres each) at Panbula, parish of Panbula, allotments 5 and 6 of section 30, 2 to 4 of section 33, 1 to 4 of section 36, 3 and 4 of section 38, 3 and 4 of section 39. (Upset price, £4 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Auckland: 24 lots (2 roods each) in the village of Panbula, parish of Panbula, allotments 13 to 19 of section 16, 8, 9, 13, and 14 of section 15, 13 to 17 of section 15, 6 to 10 and 12 of section 40. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 153.

TUMBARUMBA, on FRIDAY, 5th OCTOBER.—TOWN LOTS. County of Selwyn: 39 lots in the town of Tumbarumba, parish of Tumbarumba, 26 perches to 1 rood 9 perches, allotments 1 to 6, 8 to 12, and 14 to 16 of section 3, 1 to 7 and 9 to 30 of 4, 6 to 10 of 7. (Upset price, £20 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 149.

GOULBURN (at the Police Office), on FRIDAY, 5th October.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Georgiana: 3 lots (61 to 179 acres) at the head of Monkey Creek, about 24 miles westerly from J. and W. Macarthur's 940 acres, parish unnamed, portions 0-1 to 0-3; 63 acres at Linking Hole Flat, near the village reserve (Hiamma) Crookwell River, adjoining the north-east corner of A. Stephenson's 32 acres, parish unnamed, portion 0-1. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Argyle: 45 lots (22 perches to 1 rood 8 perches) in the town of Goulburn, parish of Goulburn, allotments 3 to 6 and 17 to 20 of section 111, 13 to 21 of section 123, 1 to 9, of section 124, 1 to 10 of section 129, 13 to 19 of section 130. (Upset price, £50 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 166.

CUBRAMURRA (WRIGHT'S STATION), on MONDAY, 8th OCTOBER.—TOWN LOTS. County of Wallace: 41 lots at Cubramurra (Wright's Station), town of West Denison, parish of Denison, 30 perches to 2 roods, allotments 1 to 8 of section 1, 1 to 5 of 2, 5 to 25 of 3, 2 to 4, 7, and 14 to 20 of 4, 1 and 2 of 6. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 149.

COONABARABRAN (at the Police Office), on MONDAY, 8th OCTOBER.—SUBURBAN LOTS. County unnamed: 3 lots (1 acre 1 rood 6 perches to 4 acres 1 rood 24 perches) at Coonabarabran, parish of Coonabarabran, portions 71 to 73, allotments 2 to 4 of section 15, 1 to 8 of section 23. (Upset price, £3 10s., £4, and £4 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County unnamed: 36 lots (1 rood 12 perches to 1 acre 13 perches) in the town of Coonabarabran, parish of Coonabarabran, allotments 5 to 8 and 9 of section 2, 7 of section 3, 4 of section 11, 6 of section 13, 1, 2, and 4 to 6 of section 14, 8 and 14 of section 17, 1, 2, and 6 to 9 of section 28, 1, 2, 4, and 5 of section 29, 1 to 5, 10 to 15, and 20 of section 30. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 153.

BERRIMA (at the Police Office), on MONDAY, 8th OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Camden, parish unnamed: 14 lots (75 to 224 acres) at and near Wingecarribee Swamp and Joe Wild's meadow, adjoining and near Ridgway's, Skegg's, Throsby's, and Morrice's portions, portions 0-1 to 0-14; 2 lots (43 and 51 acres) adjoining Henry Badgery's 356 acres near Sutton Forest, portions 0-1 and 0-2; 29 acres 1 rood 12 perches adjoining William Chalker's 208 acres and Cowley's 80 acres, at Mittagong, portion 0-1; 100 acres adjoining the eastern boundary of Wallis's 380 acres, at Mittagong, portion 0-2; 80 acres at the 500-acre Flat, near the junction of the Golf, Murrim or Butlers' Creek, with the Wollondilly River, portion 0-1; 3 lots (42 and 49 acres) at Emu Swamp, near Belanglo, adjacent to Carter's 40 acres, portions 0-1 and 0-1; 6 lots (27 to 50 acres) on Emu and Black Bob Creeks, near Belanglo, above G. Throsby's 30 acres, portions 0-2 to 0-6; 4 lots (100 to 338 acres) adjoining and near to Edward Carter's 640 acres, at Bangadilly, portions 0-1 to 0-9. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Camden: 3 lots (2 acres 3 roods 14 perches to 7 acres 26 perches) in the northern environs of Berrima, parish of Berrima. (Upset price, £2 10s. and £3 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 166.

CUBRAMURRA (WRIGHT'S STATION), on TUESDAY, 9th OCTOBER.—TOWN LOTS. County of Wallace: 51 lots at Cubramurra (Wright's Station), town of West Denison, parish of Denison, 25 perches to 2 roods, allotments 1 to 10 of section 9, 6 to 10 of 10, 1 to 5 and 12 to 22 of 11, allotments 2, 4, 6, 10 to 15, and 17 to 22 of 12, 1 to 8 of 13. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 149.

BALRANALD (at the Police Office), on TUESDAY, 9th October.—TOWN LOTS. County unnamed: 30 lots in the town of Balranald, parish of Balranald, 2 roods each, allotments 1 to 7 and 12 to 17 of section 6, 7 to 9 of 11, 12 to 20 of 14, 1 to 10 of 15, 1 to 9 and 20 of 27, 1 to 5 and 30 of 28. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 144.

YASS (at the Police Office), on TUESDAY, 9th OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Murray, parish unnamed: 42 acres on the left bank of the Yass River, west of J. Jobbins' 40½ acres, about 12 miles south-easterly from Yass, portion 0-1; 2 lots (57 and 198 acres) on the left bank of the Yass River, opposite and near to Jobbins' 586 acres, portions 0-2 and 0-3. County of King, parish unnamed: 44 acres on the right bank of the Yass River, adjoining the east boundary of McCarroll's 30 acres, about 10 miles easterly from Yass, portion 0-4; 34 acres on the right bank of the Yass River, adjoining the east boundary of G. Hill's 392 acres, about 11 miles easterly from Yass, portion 0-5; 30½ acres near Yass River, adjoining the north boundary of T. Hilley's 40 acres, about 10 miles easterly from Yass, portion 0-6; 30½ acres at Mundoonan, near the Yass River, adjoining R. Lewis' 25 acres and adjacent to Davis' 38 acres, portion 0-7. County of Murray, parish unnamed: 19 lots (31 to 73 acres) on and adjacent to Kitty's Creek, near Yass Plains, about 7 miles south-easterly from Yass, on and near the road from Morumbateman to the Murrumbidgee, portions 0-1 to 0-7 and 0-9 to 0-20; 10 lots (33 to 183 acres) on the road from Morumbateman to the Murrumbidgee, near Warroo Creek, lying south of H. Hume's land, portions 0-1 to 0-3 and 0-5 to 0-11; 2 lots (61 and 84 acres) on and near Dam Creek, about 3¾ miles from its junction with the Murrumbidgee, portions 0-1 and 0-3; 3 lots (80 acres each) at Ocoable's Creek, on and near the road from Boorowa to Yass, about 17 miles north-westerly from Yass, portions 1 to 3. (Upset price, £1 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 166.

CASINO (at the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, 10th OCTOBER.—SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS. County of Rous: 6 lots in the north-western environs of Lismore adjacent to Barker's, Burdock's, [illegible] and Griffith's portions on Leycester's Creek, [illegible] (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Rous: 16 lots in the town of Gundurimba, parish of Gundurimba, 2 roods to 3 roods 30 perches, allotments 1 to 10 of section 5, 1 to 3 of 32, 3 to 5 of 25; 20 lots in the village of Lismore, parish of Lismore, 2 roods to 3 roods 30 perches, allotments 1 to 4 of section 4, 2 to 6 of 6, 4 to 9 of 7, 1 to 6 of 11. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 162.

YASS (at the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, 10th OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of King: 6 lots (36 acres 1 rood 30 perches to 512 acres) at Five-mile Creek, Wirahe, adjoining and near to C. Hewitt's 40 acres, 25 acres, and 30 acres, D. Brien's 30 acres, on the road from Narrawa to Goulburn, parish unnamed, portions 0-1 to 0-6; 5 lots (30 to 50 acres) at and near Rosed Flat, about 4 miles southerly from the village reserve at Windmella, parish unnamed, portions 9-7 to 9-11; 5 lots (31 to 50 acres) at and near Dolie's Flat, Weston, distant about 3½ miles southerly from the village reserve at Windmella, parish unnamed, portions 9-12 to 9-17. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of King: 28 lots (2 roods to 2 roods 20 perches), in the town of Yass, parish of Yass, allotments 1 to 10 of section 37, 1 to 10 of section 39, 1 to 4 of section 40. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 166.

BRAIDWOOD (at the Police Office), on THURSDAY, 11th OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOT. County of Murray: 32 acres at Jinglemoney, adjoining the north boundary of Blackwell's 100 acres, the south boundary of Rodger's 60 acres, and the east boundary of Lang's 100 acres, parish of Jinglemoney, portion 25. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of St. Vincent: 9 lots (1 acre 3 roods, 12 perches to 6 acres 1 rood 9 perches) at Monga, parish of Monga, allotments 1 to 9 of section 11. (Upset price, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of St. Vincent: 19 lots (1 rood 19 perches to 1 acre 17 perches) in the village of Monga, parish of Monga, allotments 5 to 10 of section 1, 11 to 16 of section 2, 1 to 14 of section 5, 8 to 11 of section 8; 17 lots (33½ perches to 1 rood 33 perches) in the town of Braidwood, parish of Braidwood, allotments 6 to 22 of section 15. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 160.

ALBURY (at the Police Office), on THURSDAY, 11th OCTOBER.—TOWN LOTS. County of Goulburn: 40 lots (2 roods each) within the village reserve at Woomargama, parish of Woomargama, allotments 1 to 10 of section 1, 1 to 10 of section 2, 1 to 10 of section 3, 1 to 10 of section 4. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 159.

WEE WAA (at the Police Office), on FRIDAY, 12th OCTOBER.—SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS. County unnamed: 24 lots (13½ to 40 acres) at Narrabri, lying between Narrabri Creek and the Namoi River, parish of Narrabri, portions 16 to 39. (Upset price, £1 5s. per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County unnamed: 41 lots (1 rood each) in the town of Narrabri, parish of Narrabri, allotments 1 to 10 of section 3, 5 to 16 of section 4, 1 to 10 of section 5. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 159.

BATHURST (at the Land Agent's Office), on FRIDAY, 12th OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Bathurst: 2 lots (25 acres 1 rood 34 perches and 28 acres) about 11 miles south-westerly from Bathurst, adjoining the east boundary of T. Evernden's 2560 acres, and adjacent to the south boundary of G. H. Gray's 2560 acres, parish of Lowry, portions xix. and xx.; 20 lots (32 acres 1 rood 24 perches to 67 acres 12 perches) about 7 miles south-westerly from Bathurst, on and near the line of road from Bathurst to Carcoar, adjoining the south boundary of a village reserve and of C. W. Wallis' 2560 acres, the north boundary of C. T. Ware's 1925 acres, adjacent to the west boundary of Stewart's 2300 acres, and to the east boundary of Blackett's 1000 acres, parish of Malmsbury, portions xi. to xxix. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Bathurst: 17 lots (1 rood 33 perches to 2 roods) in the town of Bathurst, parish of Bathurst, allotment 12 of section 82, 1 to 10 of section 118, 13 to 18 of section 123. (Upset price, £50 per acre.) County of Georgiana: 10 lots (1 rood 35 perches to 2 roods) in the village of Rockley, parish of Rockley, allotments 3 to 12 of section 18. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 165.

PENRITH (at the Police Office), on TUESDAY, 16th OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Cumberland: 81 acres 14 perches, adjoining Hughes', Divine's, Baylis', Kennedy's, and Andrews' portions, at Castlereagh, parish of Castlereagh. County of Cook: 2 lots (71 and 9 acres) at Emu Plains, on the Nepean River, adjoining and near W. Russell's 83 acres, parish unnamed. County of Cumberland: 7 lots (5 to 13 acres) near the road from Castlereagh to Richmond, about one mile north of R. Terry's 250 acres, parish of Londonderry, allotments 2 to 8 of section 3; 15 acres adjacent to R. Rouse's land on the Portland Road; parish of Londonderry. (Upset price £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN COUNTRY LOTS. County of Cumberland: 2 lots (15 acres 3 roods 25 perches and 22 acres 37 perches) adjoining the west boundary of Dwyer's two portions of 15 acres each, and adjacent to the east boundary of A. Thompson's 278 acres, near the south boundary of J. Daley's acre, 30 acres, parish of Castlereagh. (Upset price £2 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 169.

GRAFTON (at the Police Office), on THURSDAY, 18th OCTOBER.—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Drake: 4 lots (10 acres 14 perches to 12 acres 1 rood 29 perches) at Alice, parish of Alice, portions 1 to 4. (Upset price, £4 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Drake: 45 lots (2 roods to 1 acre) in the town of Alice, parish of Alice, allotments 1 to 5 of section 5, 1 to 10 of section 8, 1 to 10 of section 9, 1 to 10 of section 12, 1 to 10 of section 13. (Upset price, £6 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 169.

WAGGA WAGGA (at the Police Office), on MONDAY, 22nd OCTOBER.—TOWN LOTS. County unnamed: 36 lots (2 roods each) in the town of Narrandera, parish of Narrandera, allotments 3 to 8 of section 5, 1 to 10 of section 6, 1 to 10 of section 7, 1 to 10 of section 14, 1 to 10 of section 15, 1 to 10 of section 16. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 166.

CARCOAR (at the Police Office), on MONDAY, 22nd OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Bathurst, parish of Lucan: 36 acres on Mandurama Ponds, adjoining B. Stimpson's 37 acres, portion xlv; 49 acres on Mandurama Ponds, adjacent to B. Stimpson's 46 acres, portion xlv; 2 lots (33 to 34 acres) on the left bank of Grubbenbun Creek, about half a mile south from Ambrose Cavanagh's 46 acres, portions xlvi to xlviii; 32 acres and 33 acres on the right bank of Grubbenbun Creek, adjoining and near A. Kuru's 46 acres, portions xlix and l; 4 lots (38 to 58 acres) on the right bank of Grubbenbun Creek, lying to the north of W. H. Kerr's 893 acres and east of C. Kerr's 1337 acres, portions li to liv; 6 lots (31 to 49 acres) on the left bank of Grubbenbun Creek, lying between R. Henry's portion of 29 acres, and T. Icely's portion of 46 acres, portions lv to lx; 3 lots (40½ to 25 acres) adjacent to T. Icely's portion of 46 and 50 acres, and J. A. Burke's portion of 40 acres, near Grubbenbun Creek, portions lxi to lxiii; 4 lots (27 to 41 acres) on the right bank of Grubbenbun Creek, adjacent to Icely's 46 acres, and north of portion 72, of 58 acres, portions lxiv to lxvii; 2 lots (86 and 110 acres) on the right bank of Limestone Creek, about 2 miles east of W. Redfern's 1253 acres, portions lxviii and lxix; 7 lots (32 to 40 acres) on the right bank of Limestone Creek, opposite W. Redfern's 1253 acres, portions lxx to lxxvi; 3 lots (38 acres 2 roods 16 perches to 41½ acres) near Limestone Creek, adjacent to and east of lot 32, portions lxxvii to lxxxi; lots (31 to 37 acres) on the right bank of Limestone Creek, lying east of lots 27, 28, and 29, portions lxxxii to lxxxvi. (Upset price, £1 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 169.

CARCOAR (at the Police Office), on TUESDAY, 23rd OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Bathurst: 16 lots (40 to 71 acres) at Corse's Black Spring Station, about 2 miles south-westerly from the village reserve at Guyong, parish of Graham, portions viii to xxiii; 3 lots (60 to 50 acres) at the head of Black Spring Creek, about 5 miles south-westerly from Guyong, parish of Osborne, portions xxviii to xxx; 12 lots (37 to 44½ acres) lying between T. Jamieson's 2560 acres and M. Lambert's 2560 acres, adjacent to the eastern boundary of J. Betts's and J. Panton's 790 acres on the Belubula River, at Blayney, parish of Napier, portions lxi to lxxii; 14 acres (28 acres 1 rood 30 perches to 50 acres) on and near Fell Timber Creek, about 8 miles south from Carcoar, parish of Somers, portions x to xxii. (Upset price, £1 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 169.

GOULBURN (at the Police Office) on TUESDAY, 23rd OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Georgiana: 48 acres near the Crookwell River, adjoining part of the north boundaries of A. Stephenson's 320 acres and 45 acres, parish unnamed, portion 0-13; 100 acres on the right bank of the Crookwell River, adjoining the east boundary of T. Bray's 1147 acres, and opposite A. Long's 1042 acres, portion 0-x; 3 lots (33 to 48½ acres) at the Red Ground, near Laggan, adjoining and near McCormack's 50 acres, portions 0-2 to 0-iii; 54 acres at the Red Ground near Laggan, adjoining the east boundary of J. Norton's 40 acres, portion 0-iv; 40 acres on the left bank of Burra Creek, three quarters of a mile north-westerly from J. Hillas' easternmost 640 acres, portion 0-i; 40 acres near the head of Burra Creek, at the Trial Flat, portion 0-ii; 320 acres at Hillas' Meadows, near Yalbraith, and head of Burra Creek, adjoining the south boundary of J. and W. Macarthur's 990 acres, portion 0-iii; 2 lots (30 and 39 acres) at Norris's paddocks, Bubalahla, adjoining and near F. North's portions, portions 0-i and 0-ii; 15 lots (30 to 90 acres) at and near the confluence of Bickland's and Bubalahla branches with Curruceela Creek, on and near the Old Station with Currucools Creek, portions 0-i to 0-xv. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. Parish of Argyle: 6 lots (2 roods each) in the town of Goulburn, parish unnamed, allotments 3 and 4 of section 36, 18 of section 53; 8, 9, 11 of section 62. (Upset price, £50 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 173.

CONDOBOLIN (at the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, 24th OCTOBER.—SUBURBAN LOTS. County unnamed: 3 lots (1 acre 16 perches to 1 acre 1 rood 10 perches) at Condobolin, parish of Condobolin, allotments [illegible] of section 1. (Upset price, £4 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. [illegible] (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 173.

CARCOAR (at the Police Office) on WEDNESDAY, 24th OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Bathurst: 47 acres on the left bank of the Milburn Creek, opposite T. Higgins' 998 acres, parish of Brassbridge, portion [illegible]; 9 lots (16½ to 41 acres) on the left bank of Milburn Creek, on the road from Spring Vale to Carcoar, near T. West's 1240 acres, parish of Brassbridge, portions [illegible]; 3 lots (29 to 42 acres) on the right bank of Milburn Creek, lying between J. Hobson's 36 acres 1 rood 20 perches and E. Higgins' 998 acres, parish of Tintern, portions ix to xii; 5 lots (30 to 40 acres) at the foot of the Milburn Creek, lying between J. Hobson's 36 acres 2 roods 20 perches, and T. West's 1240 acres, parish of Tintern, portions xiii to xx; 208 acres at the confluence of Milburn Creek with the Lachlan River, adjacent to E. Markham's 1002 acres, parish of Dunleary, portion I. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Bathurst: 7 lots (6 acres each) within the village reserve at Mulberry Swamp, parish of Neville, allotments 1 and 2 of section 9; 5 lots (3 roods 30 perches each) at Cowra, parish of Cowra, allotments 11 to 15 of section 9. (Upset price, £3 10s. and £4 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Bathurst: 16 lots (2 roods each) in the village of Cowra, parish of Cowra, allotments 1 to 4 of section 7, 1 to 10 of section 19. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 169.

TAMWORTH (at the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, 24th OCTOBER.—SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS. County unnamed: 6 lots (9 acres 25 perches to 18 acres 1 rood 7 perches) on and near the right bank of the Moonbi River, in the southern environs of Breeza, parish unnamed, portions 7 to 10, 13 and 16. (Upset price, £1 10s. and £2 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County unnamed: 13 lots (2 acres 1 rood 30 perches to 6 acres 28 perches) at Breeza, parish of Breeza, portions 31 to 33 and 50 to 65, allotments 1 and 2 of section 14, 1 and 2 of section 15. (Upset price, £2 10s. and £3 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County unnamed: 26 lots (2 roods each) in the town of Breeza, parish of Breeza, allotments 1 to 4 and 7 to 10 of section 6, 1 to 3 and 4 to 10 of section 11, 1 to 10 of section 13. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 169.

TAMWORTH (at the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, 24th OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County unnamed: 11 lots (31 to 56 acres) on Moonbi Creek, between the south boundary of Moonbi town and Gill's portion of 358 and 359 acres, parish of Moonbi, portions 19 to 25 and 27 to 30. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS. County of Inglis: 3 lots (6 acres 3 roods 25 perches to 10 acres 3 roods 12 perches) in the south-eastern environs of Tamworth, on the Great Northern Road, opposite Baily's, Coghlan's, and Robinson's portions, parish of Tamworth, portions 34, 35, 36; 15 acres in the western environs of Tamworth, on the right bank of the Peel River, adjoining the west boundary of W. Hayden's 21 acres, parish of Tamworth, portion 36. (Upset price, £1 10s. per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County unnamed: 9 lots (3½ to 10½ acres) at Barraba, parish of Barraba, allotments 1 to 9 of section 30; 2 lots (1 acre each) at Moonbi, parish of Moonbi, allotments 1 and 4 of section 37. (Upset price, £3 and £4 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Moonbi: 14 lots (2 roods each) in the town of Moonbi, parish of Moonbi, allotments 8 to 19 of section 16; 2 roods in the town of Barraba, parish of Barraba, allotment 14 of section 9; 2 lots (2 roods each) in the town of Tamworth, parish of Tamworth, allotments 5 and 6 of section 39. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 169.

MUDGEE (at the Police Office), on THURSDAY, 25th OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Phillip: 6 lots (28 to 160 acres) between 7 and 10 miles northerly from Mudgee, and about 2 miles easterly from Beddeck's 2320 acres at Goree, parish unnamed, portions 9-1 to 9-6. County of Wellington: 3 lots (31 to 40 acres) about 6 miles north-westerly from Mudgee, adjacent to the east boundaries of Foreman's and Dervis's portions on Macdonald's Creek, parish unnamed, portions 9-1 to 9-3; 35 acres on Macdonald's Creek, adjoining the north boundary of E. Richards' 31½ acres, portion 9-4; 2 lots (36 and 37 acres) on Macdonald's Creek, opposite M. H. Lyons' 45 acres, lot 10, and E. Richard's 31½ acres, portions 9-5 and 9-6; 66 acres on Macdonald's Creek, opposite M. Rushby's 58 acres 24 perches, and adjoining the west boundary of M. H. Lyons' 34 acres 1 rood 14 perches, portion 9-7; 30 acres on Macdonald's Creek, adjoining the east boundary of M. Rushby's 58 acres 24 perches, and opposite the north-west corner of W. H. Blackman's 640 acres, portion 9-8; 2 lots (30 and 40 acres) near Macdonald's Creek, adjacent to the east boundary of G. Cox's 390 acres, portions 9-9 and 9-10; 2 lots (37 and 53 acres) on and near the road from Windeyer to Mudgee, near Munna, and adjoining the south-east corner of R. Crossing's 36 acres 1 rood 24 perches, portions 9-11 and 9-12; 50 acres on the road from Piambong to Mudgee, about half a mile westerly from W. Ascough's 1200 acres (Munna), portion 9-13. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Wellington: 20 lots in the town of Mudgee, parish of Mudgee, allotments 1 to 20 of section 50. (Upset price, £25 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 173.

MOAMA (at the Police Office), on THURSDAY, 25th OCTOBER.—SUBURBAN LOTS. County unnamed: 2 lots at Moama, parish of Moama, 2½ acres each, allotments 1 and 2 of section 42. (Upset price, £3 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County unnamed: 36 lots in the town of Moama, parish of Moama, 1 rood each, allotments 5 to 20 of section 6, 13 and 14 of 7, 1 to 20 of 14, 1 to 20 of 15. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 140.

GRAFTON (at the Police Office) on FRIDAY, 26th OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Clarence: 38 lots (97 to 79 acres) on and near the left bank of the Clarence River, and near its confluence with Southgate Creek, parish of Southgate, portions i to xviii.—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Clarence: 5 lots (9½ to 12 acres) at South Grafton, on Cowan's Creek, parish of Southampton, portions 12 to 16. (Upset price, £3 10s. per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Clarence: 6 lots (2 roods to 2 acres each) at Grafton, parish of Great Marlow, allotments 1 to 6 of section 112. (Upset price, £10 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Clarence: 21 lots (1 rood 16 perches to 2 roods 16 perches) in the town of Grafton, parish of Great Marlow, allotments 1 and 2 of section 6, 2 to 20 of section 117. (Upset price, £20 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 175.

MUDGEE (at the Police Office), on FRIDAY, 26th OCTOBER.—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Wellington: 42 lots (1 acre 1 rood 12 perches to 11 acres 2 roods 25 perches) near Mudgee, parish of Mudgee, portions 9-1 to 9-30, and 32 to 65. (Upset price, £3 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 173.

MOAMA (at the Police Office), on FRIDAY, 26th OCTOBER.—TOWN LOTS. County unnamed: 44 lots in the village of Mathoura, parish of Mathoura, 1 rood 13 perches to 1 acre 17 perches, allotments 1 to 8 of section A, 1 to 10 of 1, 1 to 8 of 2, 1 to 10 of 3, 1 to 10 of 4, 1 to 8 of 7. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 149.

ORANGE (at the Police Office), on MONDAY, 29th OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Bathurst: 41 acres on the right bank of Gosling Creek, adjoining J. Collins' 44 acres, parish of Beneree, portion v; 7 lots (30½ to 40 acres) about 7 miles southerly from Orange, at and near the head of Flyer's Creek, adjacent to the south boundary of J. H. Richards' 640 acres, parish of Beneree, portions vi to xii; 19 lots (21 to 64 acres) about 6 miles southerly from Orange, on and near Gosling Creek, on and near the roads from Long Swamp, Smith's, and the Canobolas to Orange, adjacent to Miller's, Watts', Richards', and Moulder's portions, parish of Beneree, portions xiii to xxxi; 2 lots (30½ and 30½ acres) adjacent to the west boundary of J. Hogan's 640 acres at Beneree Lagoon, parish of Beneree, portions xxxii and xxxiii; 8 lots (30 to 45 acres) on and near the main road from Orange to Bathurst, adjacent to J. Nicholson's 1920 acres and J. Townsend's 540 acres near Guyong, parish of Shadforth, portions i to viii. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS. County of Bathurst: 2 lots (1 acre 3 roods 8 perches and 16 acres 3 roods 16 perches) adjacent to the west boundary of J. Hogan's 640 acres at Beneree Lagoon, and adjoining and near the north boundary of lot 22, parish of Beneree, portions xxxiv and xxxv. (Upset price, £2 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 173.

ORANGE (at the Police Office), on TUESDAY, 30th OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Bathurst: 7 lots (40 to 498 acres) near the head of Dungeon Creek, adjoining and near J. S. Corse's 640 acres, Levi Stonestreet's 33 acres, and the north boundary of J. Stirling's 2560 acres, parish of Torrens, portions i to xviii; 3 lots (24 to 45 acres) on the right bank of Dungeon Creek, lying north of J. Stirling's 2560 acres, parish of Torrens, portions xx to xxii; 30 acres at the head of Lewis Pond's Creek, about one mile westerly from the village reserve at Guyong, parish of Colville, portion i; 6 lots (33 to 35 acres) adjacent to the west boundary of the village reserve at Guyong, and adjoining and near the south boundary of W. Richardson's 1920 acres, parish of Colville, portions ii to vii; 4 lots (33 to 41 acres) on and near the road from Guyong to the Chain of Ponds, adjoining and near Hillas and Sherwood's 88 acres 3 roods 24 perches near Guyong, parish of Colville, portions xxxvii to xl; 7 lots (30 to 55 acres) on and near the left bank of Frederick Valley Creek, adjacent to W. C. Wentworth's 1031 acres, and on and near the road from Orange to Bathurst, parish of Shadforth, portion xxxiv to xl; 10 lots (31½ to 33 acres) on and near the right bank of Frederick's Valley Creek, opposite W. C. Wentworth's 1031 acres, and on and near the road from Orange to Bathurst, parish of Shadforth, portions xli to l. County of Wellington: 30 acres on Barren Creek, about 18 miles south-westerly from D. M'Kinnon's 107 acres 29 perches near Calcula, parish unnamed; 30 acres adjacent to D. M'Kinnon's 107 acres 29 perches near Calcula, parish unnamed. (Upset price, £1 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 173.

ORANGE (at the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Bathurst; 13 lots (29 to 95 acres) near the main road from Orange to Bathurst, lying about one mile westerly from Guyong, near W. C. Wentworth's 640 acres, parish of Shadforth, portions xix to xxxi; 4 lots (63½ to 88 acres) near Pretty Plains, adjoining Taylor's and Whittle's portions, parish of Shadforth, portions lii to lv. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Bathurst: 10 lots (2½ to 5 acres) at Byng, parish of Byng, portions 1, 2, 6, 17, 42, 43, and allotments 1 to 4 of section 7. (Upset price, £3 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Wellington: 10 lots (1 rood 35 perches to 2 roods 30 perches) in the town of Orange, parish of Orange, allotments 5 and 6 of section 17; 3, 4, and 7 of section 30; 1, 4, and 10 of section 31; 1 and 9 of section 32. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 173.

MUDGEE (at the Police Office), on FRIDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Phillip, parish unnamed: 5 lots (30 to 48 acres) on the left bank of Cooyal Creek, lying between J. Blackman's 640 acres and T. Blackman's 1050 acres, portions 0-i to 0-v; 4 lots (38 to 38 acres) on the right bank of Cooyal Creek, opposite lots 1 to 4, portions 0-vi to 0-ix; 294 acres near Cooyal Creek, adjoining the north boundary of W. H. Blackman's 45½ acres and the east boundary of N. Kane's 600 acres, portion 0-x; 3 lots (58 to 55 acres) on Cooyal Creek, opposite and near A. J. Liddington's 640 acres (Gulgong), portions 0-xi to 0-xiii; 3 lots (40 to 50 acres) on the right bank of Lawson's Creek, opposite W. Hayes' 758 acres, portions 0-i to 0-iii. County of Wellington, parish unnamed: 30 acres near the head of Piambong Creek, about 3½ miles north-westerly from G. Rouse's 75½ acres at the confluence of Piambong and Dogtrap Creeks, portion 0-i; 5 lots (30 to 40 acres) at the Two-mile Flat near Lower Piambong, and about two miles north-westerly from lot 17, portions 0-i to 0-vi; 30 acres on the road from Wellington to Mudgee, near Bontawang, lying between R. Rouse's 1147 acres and in 1195 acres, portion 0-vii; 4 lots (30 to 33 acres) on the left bank of the Cudgegong River, opposite and near G. Rouse's 1053 acres, at the confluence of Pargeon Creek, portions 0-viii to 0-xi; 30 acres on the left bank of Cudgegong River, near R. Rouse's 1722 acres at Wiadangah, portion 0-xii; 43½ acres near the road from Gratis to Mudgee, adjacent to G. Cox's 992 acres near Mudgee, portion 0-xiv. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS.—County of Wellington: 6 lots (3 acres to 7 acres 2 roods 22 perches), near Nash's Flat, adjoining and near O'Brien's and Kenney's portions, parish of Mudgee, portions 0-iii to 0-viii. (Upset price, £2 10s. per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 177.

NELLIGEN (at the Police Office), on MONDAY, 5th NOVEMBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of St. Vincent: 15 lots (30 to 44 acres) on and near Nelligen Creek, at and extending to about 3½ miles upwards, from its confluence with the Clyde River, parish of Nelligen, portions xx to xxiv, xxxii to xxxv, xliii to xlviii. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS. County of St. Vincent: 33 lots (4½ to 183 acres) on and near Nelligen Creek, at and extending to about 3¼ miles from its confluence with the Clyde River, parish of Nelligen, portions i to xix, xxv to xxxi, xxxvi to xlii. (Upset price, £1 10s. per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of St. Vincent: 9 lots (1 acre 1 rood 18 perches to 3 acres 2 roods 20 perches) at Nelligen, parish of Nelligen, allotments 1 to 9 of section 1a. (Upset price, £3 and £4 per acre. See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 177.

WEST KEMPSEY (at the Police Office), on TUESDAY, 6th NOVEMBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Vernon: 6 lots (23 to 91 acres) on the left bank of Dungay or Toonaba Brook, between 1½ and 3 miles above its confluence with the Macleay River, at Belgrave, parish of Kullatine, portions 6 to 11. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Dudley: 18 lots (4 to 7½ acres) within the village reserve near the confluence of Christmas Creek with the Macleay River, adjacent to the north boundary of F. W. Chapman's 179 acres (village of Frederickton), parish of Yarrabandini, allotments 1, 3, and 4 of section 1; 2 to 4 of section 2, 1 to 4 of section 3, 1 to 4 of section 4; 1 to 4 of section 5. (Upset price, £2 10s. and £3 per acre.) County of Macquarie: 27 lots (17 perches to 1 rood 7 perches) within the village reserve at the confluence of Darkwater Creek with the Macleay River, parish of Kinchela, allotments 4 to 10 of section 1; 1 to 10 of section 2, 1 to 10 of section 3. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 177.

GUNNEDAH (at the Police Office), on THURSDAY, 8th NOVEMBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County unnamed: 9 lots (18 acres 1 rood 3 perches to 58 acres) on and near the left bank of the Namoi River, opposite the town of Gunnedah, parish unnamed, portions 1 to 4, 6 to 10. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS. County unnamed: 4 lots (6 acres 1 rood 32 perches to 10 acres) on and near the left bank of the Namoi River, opposite the town of Gunnedah, parish unnamed, portions 11 to 14. (Upset price, £2 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Pottinger: 10 lots (3 roods 30 perches to 1 acre) at Gunnedah, parish of Gunnedah, allotments 1 to 10 of section 11. (Upset price, £4 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Pottinger: 18 lots (1 rood 30 perches to 2 roods) in the town of Gunnedah, parish of Gunnedah, allotments 1 to 18 of section 18. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 173.

EDEN (at the Police Office), on MONDAY, 12th NOVEMBER.—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Auckland: 25 lots (2 acres to 3 acres 2 roods 25 perches) at Stuart, on the Towamba River, about 12 miles south westerly from Eden, parish of Towamba, allotments 1 to 6 of section 1, 3 to 6 of section 2, 1 to 7 of section 3, 1 to 4 of section 4. (Upset price, £3 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Auckland: 26 lots (2 roods each) in the village of Stuart, parish of Towamba, allotments 1 to 10 of section 7, 1 to 3 and 8 to 10 of section 8, 1 to 10 of section 9. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 177.

TAMWORTH (at the Police Office), on TUESDAY, 13th NOVEMBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Inglis: 22 lots (8½ to 64 acres) within the Woolomol Reserve, on the left bank of the Peel River, below G. Jenkins' 612 acres below Tamworth, parish of Woolomol, portions 1 to 22. (Upset price £1 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Inglis: 24 lots (1 rood 30 perches to 2 roods) in the town of Tamworth, parish of Tamworth, allotments 2 to 8 and 11 to 20 of section 32; 11 and 13 to 18 of section 33. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 177.

WINGHAM (at the Police Office), on THURSDAY, 15th NOVEMBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Macquarie: 39 acres at the confluence of Woolshed Creek with the Manning River, adjoining the west boundary of E. H. Field's 41 acres, parish unnamed; 21 acres at Holy Flat Creek, adjoining the west boundary of A. Ashby's 34 acres, parish unnamed; 14 lots (32 to 55 acres) on and near the left bank of Stewart's River, between 2 and 5 miles above the village reserve at Watson Taylor's Lake, parish of John's River, portions 0-i to 0-xiv; 16 lots (35 to 57 acres) on the right bank of Stewart's River, between 1½ and 5 miles from the village reserve at Watson Taylor's Lake, parish of Stewart, portions 0-i to 0-xvi. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Gloucester: 14 lots at Tinonee, parish of Tinonee, allotment 3 of section 2, 1 to 5 of section 5, 1 to 4 of section 6, 1 to 4 of section 14. (Upset price, £1 10s. per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 177.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 27th September, 1860.

ACCEPTED TENDER FOR RUNS.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the tenders of the undermentioned parties have been accepted for the runs of Crown lands specified in connection with their respective names.

2. The rent in each case, as hereunder stated, for the year ending 30th June next, must be paid within sixty days from the present date, in default of which the tenderers will forfeit any right acquired by virtue of their tenders.

3. These tenders are accepted, subject to the following conditions, viz.: That, in addition to all other terms prescribed by the present regulations, the occupancy of the said runs, and the leases to be ultimately issued, shall be subject to any new or modified conditions which the Legislature may impose.

4. The assessment for the current year, as hereunder stated, will have to be paid within the period allowed for the payment of the rent.

A. ORPEN MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Name of Tenderer.	Name of Run.	Rent.	Assessment.
LACHLAN DISTRICT.			
A. Shettle	South Thonongo, Block C	£31 0 0	£10 0 0

Department of Public Works.

EARLY TRAIN, GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—His Excellency the Governor-General, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament 22 Vic., No. 19, to approve of an early train being run upon the Great Southern Railway, to leave Liverpool station at 4.15 a.m., and to arrive in Sydney at 5.30 a.m.

Also, of Third Class Special Monthly Tickets being issued, available for the above and the last down train at night only, at the following rates:—Between

	£	s.	d.
Liverpool and Sydney	2	9	6
Fairfield and ditto	2	4	6
Parramatta and ditto	1	13	9
Haslam's Creek and ditto	1	6	3
Homebush and ditto	0	19	6
Burwood and ditto	0	16	3
Ashfield and ditto	0	12	6
Petersham and ditto	0	7	6
Newtown and ditto	0	5	0

The 4.15 a.m. up train to stop only at such stations as have issued one or more special monthly tickets.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Sydney, 26th September.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 22nd September, 1860.

TENDERS FOR WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

Description of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be Received.
Conveyance of Mails	24th October.

B. C. WEEKES.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 28th September, 1860.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars, see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office
Erection of Gaol at Grafton; Erection of Court-house, Grafton	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 2nd October
Erection of Court House, Wagga Wagga; Erection of Gaol at Wagga Wagga; Erection of Gaol at Mudgee; Erection of Court-house, Mudgee; Supply of Metal at Great Cox Hill, Great Northern Road—1st District	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 9th October
Erection of Court and Watch-house at Lismore; Erection of Court-house, Tamworth; Erection of Court and Watch-house, Pambula; Erection of Additions to Outbuildings, Watch-house, Muswellbrook; Supply of Sillet Wood, Great Southern and Great Western Railways	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 16th October
Erection of Additions to Watch-house, Deniliquin; Construction of Jetty at Bateman's Bay; Construction of two Mud Punts for Steam Dredge Hunter, Newcastle; Erection of Watch-house, Penrith	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 23rd October
Erection of Court-house and repairs to Watch-house, Balranald; Erection of Watch-house, Bingera; Erection of Watch-house, Brewarrina; Erection of Watch-house, Tenterfield; Erection of Court and Watch-house, Ulladulla; Erection of Court and Watch-house, Adelong; Erection of Court and Watch-house, Timbarra; Erection of Court and Watch-house, Nowra; Erection of Watch-house, Lake Macquarie Road; Erection of Watch-house, Howlong, near Albury; Construction of Hume Bridge; Construction of Great Northern Road, 2nd District; Repairs to Berrima Gaol; Erection of Additions to Watch-house, North Gundagai	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 30th October
Wollongong Harbour Works	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 13th November
Improvement of Kiama Harbour	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 20th November
Designs for new Houses of Parliament	On 1st March, 1861.

W. M. ARNOLD.

No. 60-50. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 21st September, 1860.

BUILDING AND DISTRICT SURVEYOR.—Applications, accompanied by testimonials, will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of October, at twelve o'clock noon, from parties desirous of filling the office of Building and District Surveyor, under the Corporation. All information respecting the duties of the office, &c., may be obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 60-51. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 21st September, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until MONDAY, the 1st day of October, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following works, to be performed in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor, viz.—

1.—Ballasting and white metalling Castlereagh-street, between King and Bathurst streets.
2.—Ballasting and blinding Cumberland-street, between Essex-street and Church-hill.
3.—Forming and ballasting Riley-street, between William and Woolloomooloo streets.
4.—Ballasting and blinding Crown-street, between the South Head Road and Campbell streets.
5.—Forming, ballasting, and blinding Bourke-street, between the South Head Road and Albion-street.
6.—Construction of Culvert at Wattle and Myrtle streets.

The Council will not take into consideration any tender which is not accompanied by a document signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become surety to the extent named in each specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

Council Chambers, Glebe Road.

MUNICIPALITY of the GLEBE.—TENDERS will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 2nd October, from parties willing to contract for kerbing and guttering a portion of Bay-street, according to specification to be seen at the office.

CHARLES STOREY, Jun., Council Clerk.

N.B.—A sample of the work required has been laid down in Bay-street for the inspection of parties tendering.

IN the ESTATE of WILLIAM FAIRFAX and SON.—TENDERS will be received for the whole of the valuable PLANT and MACHINERY, known as The Woolloomooloo Steam Saw and Moulding Mills, Woolloomooloo Bay, together with residue of the term of lease of the premises, at the yearly rental of £250, terminating July 1, 1871.

This highly valuable and complete property, in which about £10,000 has been invested, consists of—

The steam-engine, 30 horse power, with 25 horse flue boiler, water-heating apparatus, and every other modern improvement; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 30 inches; made by P. N. Russell and Co., and acknowledged to be one of their best. And every other machine necessary for carrying on a most extensive business in sawing, moulding, turnery, &c., among which may be enumerated:—
Saw table, by Parsons, of London, decidedly the most superior in the colony
Small saw table for light work of every description
Vertical log frame for twenty saws, complete with saws, &c.
Vertical deal frame, saws, &c.
Grooving, tonguing, and moulding machine, imported at a large cost from England, with a large variety of irons for every design of moulding, architraves, &c., with additions and improvements, making it, in the quantity produced a saving of 30 per cent., the quality of work in every respect equal to the most finished hand labour
Small moulding-machine, complete
Tenoning machine
Morticing machine, &c.
very superior turning lathes, capable of producing every article of turnery required
The shops and buildings are all conveniently arranged for the machinery, and for the purposes required.
3-tons Derrick Crane, complete.
30 ton Punt.

This property must be viewed, to form an idea of the thorough completeness of the works. The condition of the machinery, and the facilities for carrying on the most extensive and lucrative business in the colony, requires only a moderate capital, to realise a rapid fortune.

The premises afford space for 10,000,000 feet timber. A large portion may be let off to advantage if not required.

Tenders to be forwarded on or before the 1st October next, and to be sent addressed to the Trustees, under cover, to Mr. A. ASHDOWN, Ashdown and Co., ironmongers, corner of George and King streets.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of W. W. ROWE, Storekeeper, Newcastle.—TENDERS, by letter, will be received at the office of the assignee, 86, Elizabeth-street, for purchase of Stock on hand in this estate, with or without lease of most eligible premises, at Newcastle, expiring on the 3rd February, 1862. The goods comprise everything required in a general store. The tenders accepted will be subject to approval of creditors. Particulars of stock and of income from the business can be had from the assignee's office.

ROBERT SEMPILL, official assignee.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited from parties desirous of contracting for the erection and completion of two first-class BUILDINGS opposite the Union Bank. The plans and specifications may be inspected until the 3rd proximo, at the offices of STAFFORD and STEVENS, architects, Treasury-buildings, George-street. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

TO CARPENTERS and Masons.—The Building Committee of St. Matthias' Church, Paddington, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the roofing and completing the masonry of the said church. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. JOHN GOOLD, architect, Lloyd's Chambers, where tenders for the whole or portions of the work will be received up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 1st October.

TENDERS required for three lengths of BORING RODS, 100 feet each; with Sludge Pumps and Tackling complete. JAMES MORT and CO.

TENDERS for the whole or part of the STOCK of the undersigned will be received up to noon of FRIDAY, the 5th October. Preference will be given to a tender for the whole. The stock has been taken at nett English cost without charges, and will be ready for inspection on and after MONDAY, the 1st October. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. BAY, GLAISTER, and CO., Market-street.

LEA and PERRINS' celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—The undersigned having been appointed agent, for this highly esteemed article, purchasers may avoid the numerous imitations by applying to him direct—through whose agency wholesale dealers may import the sauce direct from Lea and Perrins. S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—The undersigned, having obtained a thorough knowledge of Australian requirements from nearly twenty years' personal experience both of the Colonial and English markets, is prepared to undertake General Agency Business, either in the sale of Australian produce—guaranteeing punctual Account Sales with bill remittances, or in the purchase and shipment of merchandise to the best advantage. Having been actively employed in London for the last ten years, in purchasing and shipping on behalf of various constituents, and for the last three years on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, he flatters himself that he possesses information and experience which could only be obtained by others who have had the same facilities; and with a determination to confine himself exclusively to commission business, he now offers his services to any house or individual that may require them. He will be happy to afford colonial constituents reliable and latest information respecting English exports, prices current, shipping, and commercial data generally. BENJAMIN S. LLOYD, 8, Royal Exchange Buildings, London, 18th April, 1860.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith, &c.

To the Husband and next of kin (if any) of MARY ANN JEWELL formerly Mary Ann Kerbey late of Mudgee in the county of Wellington and colony of New South Wales deceased intestate—Greeting.

WHEREAS it has been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales by the proctor of WILLIAM BRADFORD of Mudgee aforesaid innkeeper a creditor of the said deceased that the said Mary Ann Jewell departed this life on or about the third day of October one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine having at the time of her death goods chattels and credits in the colony aforesaid intestate:

We do therefore peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally or by your proctor duly constituted before our said Court at the Court-house in King-street Sydney on FRIDAY the fifth day of October next at the hour of twelve of the clock at noon of the same day and then and there to abide if occasion shall require during the sitting of the said Court and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the goods chattels and credits of the said deceased or otherwise to show sufficient cause (if you or either of you have or know any) why the same should not be committed to the said William Bradford a creditor of the said deceased on giving sufficient security and further to do and receive as to law and justice shall appertain under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the said William Bradford as a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness the Honorable Sir JOHN NODES DICKINSON Knight Acting Chief Justice of our said Supreme Court at Sydney this seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

G. RAYMOND, Prothonotary.

TEALE and GARRETT for BRODRIBB, Mudgee.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, in returning his very sincere and grateful thanks to the public generally for the kind and liberal support with which he has been favoured in his business as a BAKER, begs to intimate that he has disposed of same to Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Kent-street, whose practical and long experience in the baking business will, he trusts, entitle him to a continuance of the support which has been so generously extended to himself.

JAMES WEIR, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

With reference to the above, having purchased from Mr. JAMES WEIR, baker, the good will of his shop and premises in William-street, Woolloomooloo, and being determined, by every exertion and attention, always to produce a first-class article, shall endeavour to merit and secure the patronage so liberally accorded to my predecessor.

DAVID WILLIAMSON.

NOTICE to Parties about to proceed to the Kiandra Gold-fields.—Do not sacrifice your goods, for the undersigned will STORE GOODS of all description at a mere nominal rate, for the term of two years, and advance two-thirds of the value of the same, if required, for any length of time that may be agreed upon.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, 285, 287, 289, 291, and 293, Pitt-street. Established 1840.

TO STOREKEEPERS, Publicans, and others, about to commence business at the new Gold-fields.—The undersigned have on hand a large assortment of Portable FURNITURE, viz., Dining Tables, Chairs, Washstands, Sofas, Iron Bedsteads and Stretchers, Chests of Drawers, &c., made expressly for the interior, being plain, substantial, and cheap, and, above all, pack in a very small compass.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, 285, 287, 289, 291, and 293, Pitt-street.

PARTIES FURNISHING should visit the Labour Bazaar; where they will find every requisite for furnishing, from the drawing-room to the kitchen, with the great advantage of immediate selection.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO MAKERS of all Descriptions of Colonial-made Furniture.—The undersigned is prepared to receive and advance upon any quantity of substantially-made Colonial Household Furniture, either for immediate sale, or otherwise. Ample store room and show rooms, unequalled in the colony, and store rent given for a reasonable time, gratis.

ROBERT MURIEL, auctioneer and commission agent, Wynyard-street.

TO PARTIES LEAVING THE COLONY and others.—The undersigned will purchase, make advances, or sell by public auction, Household Furniture, Plate, Articles of Vertu, &c.

ROBERT MURIEL, auctioneer and commission agent, Wynyard-street.

NOTICE.—Whereas it has come to our knowledge that boots and shoes, bearing our brand "P. & Co." (on the soles), and not of our manufacture, have been exported, to the Australian colonies for sale without our knowledge and privity, we hereby give notice that the parties so acting are amenable to the law, and that, if such practices are continued after this notice, legal proceedings will be taken against them. All boots and shoes manufactured by us on and after the 1st day of January, 1859, will bear the following brand:—

"Poole and Co., wholesale Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Northampton. These goods made expressly for the Australian colonies." POOLE and CO., Northampton.

November 27th, 1858.

TO MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS.—MOREWOOD and CO., late Morewood and Rogers, beg to give notice that they manufacture and supply direct from their own works, at greatly reduced prices, the Galvanised Tinned Iron, so well known as "Morewood and Rogers Galvanised Tinned Iron." All sheets of Morewood and Co.'s manufacture continue to be marked with the name as hitherto. Dowgate Dock, Upper Thames-street, London, and Baskerville Works, Birmingham.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD HEAD OF HAIR, try a bottle of PRATT'S DEVONIAN CREAM, which is one of the best preparations extant for strengthening and promoting the growth of the hair. This elegant and useful preparation is now extensively known and as extensively approved. It keeps the hair from falling off. It greatly embellishes its appearance. It prevents it from turning prematurely grey.

Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing and family chemist, 57, Parramatta-street; and sold in Sydney by him; and by Mr. Pearson, near the Royal Hotel; Mr. Finch, King-street; Mr. M'Mahon, 416, George-street; Messrs. Frost, Son, and Co., Pitt-street; Mr. Jenkins, 259, George-street; Mr. Senior, 262, George-street; Mr. Porter, 324, George-street; Mr. Brocklebank, Lower George-street; Mr. Dole, Market-buildings; Messrs. Watt and Co., opposite the Police Office; Mr. Earle, 560, George-street; Mr. Baxter, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Watson, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Horner, William-street; Mr. Poulton, South Head Road; Mr. Hamilton, Chippendale. At Newtown: by Mr. Mills, Mostly Bench; Mr. Johnson. Burwood: Mr. Alderton. Parramatta: Messrs. Rowling and M'Pherson. Liverpool: Mr. Dreen. Campbelltown and Picton: Messrs. E. and W. Fieldhouse. Camden: Mr. Foulkes. Appin: Mr. Armstrong. Richmond: Mr. Price. Agency at Goulburn, at the HERALD Office. Wollongong: by Mr. Parker. Bathurst: Messrs. Parker and Butterworth. Mudgee: Mr. B. H. Barnes. Ipswich: Mr. Haimberger; and by most druggists and storekeepers throughout the colony.

In bottles, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The Wanderer.—For all complaints ordinarily affecting mankind, whether internal or external, nothing can compare with these peerless remedies. Young and old of both sexes may use them with certain success and perfect safety; they are equally efficacious in hot and cold climates; no change of temperature or long keeping impairs their curative properties which never deteriorate, and are therefore especially adapted for emigrants and officers or gentlemen whose pleasures or duties lead them to foreign countries and various climates. These remedies any man can safely prescribe with the absolute certainty that he cannot do wrong; they purify, and purifying must be beneficial not only for the cure of the present ailment, but for security against future disease.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and at 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED PERFUMERY.—The undersigned being Agent for the above, in New South Wales, has FOR SALE, one shipment of well-assorted goods, comprising toilet vinegar, lavender water, eau de Cologne, assorted essences, fancy perfumes, jockey club and ess. bouquets, stands with choice perfumes, schiloecome, pomades, soaps, &c., &c. VIAL D'ARAM, Elizabeth-street North, back of Custom-house.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers, by appointment, to his Excellency the Governor-General.—Portraits taken in Messrs. FREEMAN'S new and spacious gallery, at reduced prices, by the most approved photographic processes, and artistically coloured. Children taken instantaneously. Photographic views of Sydney for home presents. 352, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 12 months.
4 ditto ditto ditto 6 months.
3 ditto ditto ditto 3 months.
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 1st September.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Notice is hereby given, that interest on deposits is allowed by this bank as under, viz.:—
On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, 6 ditto, 4 ditto.
On ditto ditto, 12 ditto, 5 ditto.
Sydney, 1st April. JAS. HENDERSON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is hereby notified that a Branch of this Bank is now open at Eden, Twofold Bay, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 29th June.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.)
Paid-up Capital ... £500,000.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
Per Annum.
Repayable on 7 days' notice ... 2½ per cent.
Ditto on 15 ditto ditto ... 3 ditto
Ditto on 3 months' ditto ... 4 ditto
Ditto on 6 months ditto ... 5 ditto
Ditto on 12 ditto ditto ... 5½ ditto
On deposits of large amounts, interest according to special arrangement.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital ... £1,260,000
Reserve Fund ... £55,600
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—
Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ... 2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ... 3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto ... 4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ... 5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ... 5½ ditto
And on deposits of large amount, according to special arrangement.
Drafts are issued on the following Agencies of the Corporation in this colony:—
Adelong, Braidwood, Kiandra, Tumut, Yass, and Windeyer (Western Gold Fields).
GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales. Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. James Mitchell, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
George King, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
MICHAEL EGAN MURNIN, Esq.
The Hon. THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
ARTHUR TODD HOLROYD, Esq.
BUSINESS OF THE SOCIETY.
Assurances of every contingency of human life.
Issue of Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities.
Granting Endowments for Children and for Old Age.
ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIETY.
All the Profits belong to the Members.
It is a colonial institution, on the model of the most successful British offices; while from the much higher rate of interest it obtains on its investments, more profitable returns are secured to its members than the best European offices can afford. Thus, at the Investigation of March, 1854, all policies then entitled to participate were increased by Bonus Additions averaging considerably more than three per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or about three times those secured by the most liberal British joint-stock companies.
Bonuses may be applied to the extinction of future premiums, or their value in cash may be handed to the member.
Surrenders accepted on equitable terms.
General Facilities with regard to voyaging, residence abroad, &c.
Premiums payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.
Loans on policies on favourable terms.
Claims payable three months after proof of death.
All its Policies are protected against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain term, on a gradually increasing scale.
Policies effected by married women are protected against the debts and control of their husbands.
The Families of Small Assurers are saved the expense of letters of administration.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and very information may be obtained from any of its agents in New South Wales, and in the other Colonies, or at the Principal Office. ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary, Hunter-street. February 15th, 1859.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney. Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital ... £250,000.
DIRECTORS:—
S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman
RICHARD JONES, Esq., Deputy-Chairman
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. Joseph Dyer.
The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £100 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietary. The rates of insurance range from 2s. 6d. per cent. to 6s. per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per cent. for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £17,000 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past four years. Small accidents, from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognised as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.
Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filled up without any expense to the applicant, at the Offices, corner of Pitt and Hunter-streets, Sydney.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Further reduction of 20 per cent. on the former premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, viz.:—
On First-class risks, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 3d. per cent. per annum.
On Second-class ditto, from 5s. 3d. to 8s. per cent. per ditto.
Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).
Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.
An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risk taken by agreement.
THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., Agents. 10, O'Connell-street.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.
Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.
Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.
Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.
TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

GUARANTEE FOR FIDELITY.—The EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY issues Policies of Guarantee for Fidelity, in favour of officials in the service of the Governments, the Banks, the Public Institutions, and Commercial Firms of Australia.
Branch offices in Melbourne, Adelaide, Launceston, and Geelong.
Full information to be had at the Sydney Branch Office of the Society.
J. O. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Premiums received in this Department, in 1859, amounted to £127,415.
The Directors invite attention to the following advantages afforded by the Company to persons taking out Policies on the lives of themselves and others.
Premiums on plans adapted to the various wants of the public, including Ascending, Descending, the Half-Premium System peculiar to this Company.
Bonuses declared and guaranteed when the Policy is applied for.
No Liability of Partnership, the Bonuses not being contingent upon profits.
The Bonuses, after ten annual payments, may be applied to a future reduction of premiums.
Surrenders of Policies favourably dealt with.
Thirty Days allowed for the renewal of Policies.
Claims payable in three months after proof of death, but, if wished, freely discounted in ordinary cases.
Annuities, present and deferred, at liberal rates.
Endowments of Children and Adults; the rates of Premium are on a moderate scale.
Reversionary and Contingent Interests purchased on equitable terms.
Prospectuses, with detailed rates for Fire and Life Insurance, &c., on application to
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Capital—£2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The prompt payment of losses incurred by the great fires during the past years has shown the character which this company has ever maintained throughout the whole world, under this head. It will only be necessary to add here that the Agents can with confidence announce to their fellow-citizens that they may feel assured that every legitimate claim will be immediately settled.
RATES OF PREMIUM.
Class 1.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting-houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
Class 2.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The important advantages afforded by the Company to this branch will include the following, viz.:—
GUARANTEE of an AMPLE CAPITAL; MODERATE PREMIUMS, Large Participation of PROFITS by the ASSURED, amounting to TWO-THIRDS of NET AMOUNT, small charge for Management, the expenses of the office being borne in due proportions by the two branches, and EXEMPTION of the ASSURED from the LIABILITY of PARTNERSHIP.
Life claims can be settled in the colony without reference to England.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents, Lloyd's Chambers, 54 George-street, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney:
J. B. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.L.A. | R. Buchanan, Esq.
Hon. E. Deas Thomson, Esq., C.B.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.
Joseph Burgon, Esq.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Capital subscribed exceeding ... £1,880,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding ... £1,818,000
Of which £290,000 are invested in the colonies, in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.
The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or Country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.
Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

SYDNEY BRANCH.—ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY of LONDON.—The undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.
THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street.

SYDNEY PATENT ICE COMPANY.—The want of a regular supply of Ice having been so long felt by the inhabitants of Sydney and its vicinity, the SYDNEY PATENT ICE COMPANY, now established, have pleasure in announcing that they have in course of completion one of Harrison's patent ice-making machines, similar to those constructed by P. N. Russell and Co., and so well known from the success that has attended them in Victoria and South Australia, and that they will be in a position to commence the manufacture of ice upon an extensive scale, for the ensuing year.
Any information that may be required respecting the above, can be obtained on application to P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry, George-street, or JAMES HARRISON, Patentee, Geelong.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY MEAT COMPANY. Capital, £20,000.—Messrs. DAVIS, NEALE, DAVIDSON, PRISLEY, DEMPSEY, and CO. beg to inform their numerous customers, and the trade in general, that having leased the Liverpool Abattoirs, they intend conveying meat from thence to Sydney by rail, and that they will always have a large and constant supply ready for sale on the immediate arrival of the train at the Sydney terminus, and also that purchasers may rely on the meat being delivered in a proper, cleanly, and expeditious manner. The meat trains will arrive twice per diem—one in the morning, at 5 o'clock, and at 3 in the afternoon.

LAURANCE'S AUCKLAND REGISTRY OFFICE ALMANAC, 1861.—Price One Shilling. Size, 12mo.; guaranteed circulation, 3000 copies. 2000 copies of the Almanac for the present year are now nearly all in circulation.
TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
One page ... 18s.
Half ditto ... 10s. 6d.
Quarter ditto ... 7s.
Printed matter inserted, 20s.
As the Almanac is to be published in November of this year, it is necessary that advertisements, &c. (prepaid), be forwarded at once to GEORGE R. LAURANCE, Wyndham-street, Auckland, New Zealand, September 1st.

WRIGLEY, SON, and BOULT, Papermakers and Wholesale Stationers, Manchester Works, Bridge Hall Mills, Bury, Lancashire.—The undersigned are sole Agents in the colony for the above firm, and have constantly on hand a supply of writing, printing, and other papers connected with general stationery. DOUGLASS DE LITTLE and CO., 102, Bourke-street, West Melbourne.

WHEELER and WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—The subscribers beg to inform the public that they have been appointed AGENTS for the SALE of these celebrated machines.
The unanimous favour which has attended the introduction of WHEELER and WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE throughout America, and also in the adjacent colonies, is sufficient evidence of its excellence. It is needless to say that this most useful instrument is rapidly becoming a domestic institution; the fact is recognised by its successful use in thousands of families in every rank of life.
In shirt manufactories it has become indispensable. In dress making, quilting, ornamental stitching, &c., it is equally efficient for performing its duties with a rapidity, ease, precision, and beauty, that no other means can equal; the work is also of the most durable kind. It is simple of construction, and consequently free from derangement and need of repairs.
Full instruction for operating the machine is given to the purchaser gratuitously at the sale room; also very full printed directions. Circulars and testimonials post free.
VENNARD and STEVENS, agents, 348, George-street, two doors north of Flavelle's.

DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 283, Pitt-street, one door south from Market-street.
WILLIAM DEAN, cabinetmaker and upholsterer, returns thanks to his numerous town and country customers for their past favours, and begs to inform them that he is constantly making up new goods and also receiving others from the home market.
Drawing, dining, bedroom furniture in variety
Iron and brass bedsteads, bedding, &c.
Ships' cabins fitted, and upholstery work to vessels done well and expeditiously.
Personal attention paid to every order, and goods packed with every care.
☞ DEAN'S Furniture House, 283, Pitt-street, late of City Theatre.

COLONIAL TWEED.—The Undersigned begs to solicit inspection by merchants, shippers, storekeepers, &c., of his new make of tweeds and checks, which by the introduction of raising and finishing machinery, are much superior in style and finish to any hitherto produced in the colony. He also begs to state that he has commenced dyeing indigo vats, by which he can produce fast colours. He can also in fancy colours and mixtures produce any shade required. M. M. CAMPBELL, cloth manufacturer, Sussex-street, Sydney.

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.—JAMES and FREDERICK HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford, England, have received from the Royal Agricultural Society of England more first prizes for ploughs, harrows, and horse rakes, than any other maker. Their champion ploughs are now made almost entirely of wrought iron; in this, as well as other respects, they are therefore thoroughly adapted for Colonial purposes, and are constructed so as to require but little space in packing. Many thousands of their implements are exported every year to all parts of the world; the requirements of the different colonies are consequently well understood. JAMES and FREDERICK HOWARD are not only the largest manufacturers in the world, of ploughs, but also of iron harrows, horse rakes, and steam ploughs or cultivators. Illustrated catalogues of the above, and further information can be obtained on application to
BEILBY and SCOTT, New Pitt-street, opposite Oriental Bank.

HALL and ALDERSON, Tanners and Curriers, manufacturers and importers of
SADDLERY, HARNESS
Mayes's Patent BREAKING SADDLES
Crimean and other PACKSADDLES
BOOTS and SHOES of all kinds
ENAMELLED and JAPANNED LEATHER
MILL BELTS, ACCOUTREMENTS
GRINDERY and SADDLER'S IRONMONGERY.
221, Elizabeth-street.
BLACK and POLAR OIL always on hand.

MICHAEL GUILFOYLE, Nurseryman, Florist, and Seedsman, Ornamental and Landscape Gardener, Exotic Nursery, Double Bay, begs to remind parties desirous of procuring large or small quantities of PLANTS that he has the most extensive collection of all sorts of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and also of Flowering Plants, of every description, which was ever offered to the public to select from since gardening was known in the colony. An inspection of the Nursery is especially invited.
☞ Prices strictly moderate, with the usual allowance to the trade. N.B. Flower and Vegetable Seeds of every description. *.* Native Seeds, in great variety, always ready, in collections.

J. F. HOLLIS, Tailor and Draper, begs to return thanks to his patrons and friends for their kind favours since his recommencement in business, and trusts that by strict attention he will merit that liberal patronage so extensively accorded to the late firm of Hollis and Hollis, of which he was a member.
J. F. H. during his visit to Europe, made arrangements with first-class houses for the supply of the same description of goods as used by the best London houses, of which he has lately received several shipments, adapted for the present season.
277, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

JOHN O. HOPKINS, in calling attention to his spring and summer Goods, just landed, ex Margaret Dundas, would beg to state that they were selected by himself, on his arrival in England, from houses reputed for novelty and quality; and from his knowledge of the demands and requirements of Sydney he recommends this shipment with every confidence. JOHN O. HOPKINS, tailor and draper, 361, George-street.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, and GLASS.—Mrs. THOMAS R. COATES, 480, George-street, Importer of China, Glass, and Earthenware, begs to remind her friends and the public that she has always on hand a large and well-assorted stock of the above, which she continues to offer at reasonable prices. Great attention is paid to the packing to ensure safe transit to all parts. *.* Please to observe that Mrs. Coates' is the river-china and glassware house from Market-street, and nearly opposite the Market Iron Letter Receiver.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, per ALMA.—Messrs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL respectfully inform Surveyors that, in addition to late shipments, they have just received by the Alma a variety of superior instruments, as specified below—
Five inch theodolites, divided on silver, £26, £30, and £35 each
Five and six inch circumferentors, £10, £13, £14, £16, and £20 each
Ten inch dumpy levels, £14 10s. to £18 each
Twelve and fourteen inch levels, £16 to £22 each
Drainage levels, £8 to £10 each
Ivory plotting scales, divided in chains and feet
Levelling staves, fourteen and sixteen feet, £3 10s. to £5
Steel straight edges, levelled edge, per foot 4s. 6d.
Elastic steel tapes, T squares, wood angles, horn centres, protractors, chains 66 to 100 feet, &c., &c.
Prismatic compasses, various sizes; pocket sextants, &c., &c.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street, Sydney; and 33, Collins-street, Melbourne.

FURNITURE.—For SALE, very superior Mahogany Furniture, just landed, ex John Melhuish, consisting of dining-room chairs in morocco, sofas, arm chairs, &c. Particular attention is requested to this furniture, as being peculiarly adapted for sending to the interior, on account of the comparatively small space required for packing, the chairs being fitted with patent brass joints, which enable them to be taken to pieces and packed in a very small space. For further particulars apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street.

FOR SALE, all the necessary GEAR for driving a pair of three feet French Burr Stones.
The driving wheel is made for six horses, 28 feet 6 inches in diameter; there is a smutting and dressing machine attached. The mill is so constructed that facility is afforded for easily taking to pieces; it will be sold a bargain.
Apply to GEORGE GUEST, auctioneer, Richmond; or to Messrs. RUSSELL, iron founders, Sydney.

ENGINEERS' STORES FOR SALE—
¼ and ⅜ rivets
½, ⅝, and ¾ inch bolts, nuts, and washers
Vulcanised indiarubber, ⅛, ¼ inch, ⅜, ½, and ⅝ of a thick
Cotton waste and flax yarn
Patent engine packing, all sizes
Tube brushes and ash baskets
Cast steel hand hammers and chisels
One watergauge, with steam whistle
One forcepump, and sundries
One 4-horse horizontal engine and boiler
One 2-horse ditto ditto ditto.
HALLIDAY, LAING, and MORISON, engineers, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—To Builders, Contractors, Plasterers, &c.—W. W. BUCKLAND has always on SALE
Portland cements, first brands, quality and condition guaranteed
Plaster of Paris, ditto ditto
Slates, best Bangor, all sizes
Sheet lead, best London milled, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 lbs.
Lead piping, ½ and 1 inch bore
Chimney pieces, marble and enamelled slate
Slate cisterns, baths, and plain slate
Black and white marble squares, for tesselated flooring
Doulton's patent vitrified stoneware drain pipes
Ditto terra cotta brackets, vases, trusses, &c.
Ditto ditto chimney tops
Ditto stoneware, in assorted crates
Earthenware, packed for country buyers
China and glassware, ditto ditto.
The City Lead Pipe Depot, Macquarie-place.
Plaster and Cement Stores, Circular Quay.

BIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE, at their New Stores, 273, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Small wares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hat and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manila ditto.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned,—
Congou teas, in chests, halves, and boxes
Patna and Java rice
Bottled fruits, best brands
Jams
Red herrings
Sago
Mustard, half-pints
Java sugar
Cape raisins, new fruit
Muscatel ditto
Vestas, Bell and Black's
Saloon matches
Havannah cigars
Candles
Sherry, in quarters and hogsheads
Port wine, ditto ditto
Brandy, Martell's and other French brandies in bulk
Case brandy, Jacquel
Ditto, Clossman, No. 6
Whisky, in cases and quarter-casks
Old tom, in bulk
Geneva, key brand, in cases and half-cases
Rum, West India, 30 o.p.
Ditto, East India, 15 to 18 o.p.
Ale and porter, new brand, Byass'
Ale, in pints, Bass'
Claret, Chateaux Belan, and other good brands
Sparkling hock
Ditto moselle
Ditto burgundy
Still ditto
Champagne, Jacquesson's best quality
Still hock and moselle
Absynthe
Curaçoa
Maraschino
Gold water
Silver water
American bitters.
M. BAAR and CO., New Pitt-street.
Sydney 21st September.

ON SALE by the undersigned—
Page's, Clapshaw's, and Duke's cricketing goods,
Gents' colonial pattern hogskin saddles
Snaffle bridles, short necked plated spurs
Trace chains, bedsteads, bullock chains
Lyndon's adzes and axes, carpenters' tools, augers
Patent shot, London glue, grindstones
Mosley's London planes, Wing's and Stubbs' files
Hand, tenon, crosscut, and pit saws
Evans, Adams' London guns and carbines
Eley's ammunition, Dixon's shooting tackle
Britannia metal and electro-plated tea and coffee pots
Spades, shovels, nails, brass foundry, zinc locks
Cutlery, E.Y. sickles, and general ironmongery.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, duo and coarse
Sheepshears, Burgon's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Moleskin trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

GLENDRONACH WHISKY.—This celebrated Whisky, from the Royal Distillery, on SALE at the Stores of the undersigned. JAMES MORT and CO.

FOR SALE, by private contract, best BANGOR SLATES, all sizes, viz., 16 x 10 to 24 x 12. FRITH and PAYTEN, Pitt-street.

REMOVAL.—JOS. KOHN and CO. from 28, Bridge-street, to 13, Hunter-street.
JOS. KOHN and CO. beg to inform their friends and the trade in general that they have established their firm in London, where Mr. Kohn will reside for the purpose of conducting their purchases.
With a view to secure the utmost advantages for their friends respecting the newest designs and lowest prices, Mr. Kohn has also visited the Continent, and made all purchases direct from the manufacturers, and arranged for regular shipments.
J. KOHN and CO., therefore, feel no hesitation in assuring intending purchasers in their line that a visit to their establishment will satisfy them that they will meet there with goods unequalled throughout the colonies, for taste, quality, and low quotations, and trust that, by adding to all these attractions every possible attention and despatch in expediting orders, they will secure an increasing patronage of the trade in town as well of country storekeepers.
J. KOHN and CO. have just received, by Rodan, City of Manchester, Vimeira, John Melhuish, and other late arrivals,
Frames for photographs
Portable harmoniums
Stereoscopes and slides
Ladies' reticules
Portemonnaies
Indiarubber balloons
Music balloons
Moderator lamps, of superior design
Lamps, glasses, and chimneys
Cruettes, &c.
China vases, of entirely new and elegant style
Bohemian glass vases
China and glass toilet bottles
Statuettes, Scripture and Roman Catholic subjects
French confectionery
Feather dusters
Back combs, of new elegant design
Buffalo back and neck combs
Leather portmanteaux
Elegant penholders
Spectacles
Plated bracelets
Ditto guard and albert chains
Dominoes
Engravings, in maple and richly gilt frames
Zinc mirrors
Pictures
Ditto with sacred steps
Fans of the choicest taste
Opera glasses
Hat glasses
Superb bronze marble clocks
Sliding whips
Brushware, consisting of
Hair brushes
Tooth brushes
Nail brushes
Shoe brushes
Wax vestas, lattine and round plaid
Ink, in stone and glass bottles, assorted sizes
Paperhangings
Stationery of all descriptions
Novels, Parlour Library—Bulwer's, Cooper's, Disraeli's, James's, and other favourite authors
Children's picture books
Prayer Books and Bibles, Protestant and Catholic
Account books
Pocket books
Metallic books
Writing desks, wood, leather, and papier mache
Dressing cases, ditto, ditto, ditto
Workboxes, ditto, ditto, ditto
Table and pocket cutlery of all descriptions
Razors and strops
Ditto saltcellars and mustard pots
Ditto tea and coffee sets
Ditto butter boats
Ditto tea-urns
Ditto bread and cake baskets
Ditto trays
Ditto egg-stands
Ditto pickle-stands
Ditto table forks and spoons
Ditto dessert ditto ditto
Ditto tea, egg, and salt spoons
Ditto pillar and bedroom candlesticks
Ditto communion services
Back combs, shell-stained and buffalo
Dressing combs, ditto ditto ditto
Small tooth combs, ivory and horn
Indiarubber combs in great variety, consisting of poll, dressing, small tooth, and pocket combs
Corkscrews of all descriptions
Plated and silver thimbles
Travelling bags
Ladies' bags
Looking-glasses—Chimney, rosewood, and gilt
Ditto, on trays, assorted sizes
Walking sticks
Meerschaum pipes, silver-mounted
Ditto imitation
JOS. KOHN expect immediate shipments of the following goods, by the Naomi, Lochiel, Cairngorm, Alma, from London, and the Sophia, from Hamburgh:—
Billiard pipes
Concertinas
Harmonicas
Bronze and gilt nick-nacks
Engravings and prints, framed and unframed
Mouldings for frames
Beads of all sorts
China figures and ornaments in great variety
Ditto ditto representing Catholic chapels, fonts, Christs, and saints
Paper mache boxes
Ditto inkstands
Ditto tea-trays
Ditto tables
Japanned tea-trays, cake-baskets, &c.
Inkstands, in bronze, metal, plated, and china
Letter-weighers, flat and pillar
Deed and cash boxes
Steel pens
Magnum-bonum pens
Black lead pencils
Ladies' and gentlemen's card-cases, in paper mache, shell, pearl, and ivory
Playing cards
Musical boxes, playing English, Scotch, Irish, and operatic melodies
Gold and silver watches
Jewellery of all descriptions
Furniture.

FOR SALE, ex King Lear, and other late arrivals, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Ale, Bass's No. 3, new brew
Ale and porter, Byass's, pints and quarts
Brandy, case, Otard's, Clotcan's, Vine Growers Company and Dupont
Rum, Demerara, 30 and 15 o.p., a fine sample
Whisky malt, Scott Campbeltown, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, 11 o.p.
Whisky malt, case, 1 dozen
Old tom, Tanqueray's, and various brands, in wood and bottle
Geneva, key brand, in case and half cases
Sherries, various qualities, in hogsheads and quarters
Port, ditto, in quarters
Sparkling wines, hock, moselle, and burgundy
Ditto, champagne, Duc de Montebello and Creme de Sillery
Biebrich, 1842, Hockheimer and Rudesheimer
Claret (Dupont), liqueurs assorted
Corks, sodawater, &c.
Currants, new, in carboteels and barrels
Raisins, muscatel, Eleme, and Sultana
Almonds, Jordan, and soft shell, Barcelona nuts
Figs, candied peel, assorted, French plums
Spanish olives, half-pints, pints, and quarts
Anchovies, half-pints and quarts
Vinegar table, Batty's, and Copeland's, quarts
Black currants, and brandied fruits
Pepper, black and white, pimento, nutmegs, cinnamon
Cloves, carraway seed, Jamaica ginger
Sago, arrowroot, macaroni, and vermicelli
Quinine, Pellitiers, tartaric acid, carbonate soda
Castor oil, half-pints and pints
Oatmeal, Scotch, in 1 and 2 cwt. barrels
Pearl barley and split peas
Beans and bacon, Hambro's, Redmore's, and Cosy's
Cheese, North Wilts and Cheddar
Ling, dried, in 1 cwt. tin-lined case, Dunn's
Herrings, fresh, half-barrels, firkins, and boxes, 4 tins each
Herring, Dutch, in tins
Ditto, red, in 1 and 2 dozen tins
Sardines, quarter and half boxes, Alberts, &c.
Soda tab (Simpson's), caustic soda and soda crystals
Refined saltpetre, sulphate copper
Colza oil, (boiled and raw), turpentine
Sheet lead, and lead pipe, assorted sizes. Tinplates, Dafen
Hops, Mid Kent and Sussex, 1859
Europe rope, Calcutta lines
Woolpacks (10 lbs.), 3-bushel bags, sacking and seaming twine
Paper, grocers' and stationery, Miller's safes
Colman's best blue, black lead, (Crane's)
Sugar, Cossipore No. 1, and English loaves, 10 lb.
Patna rice, and London dressed ditto
Calcutta oats
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 15, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, ex late arrivals, Robert Younger's celebrated Edinburgh Ale. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 15, Macquarie-place.

TEA.—For SALE by the undersigned,—
Congou, in chests, halves, and boxes, ex Algerine
Hysonskin, ex Atmosphere. Also,
Black pepper
Dates
Almonds
Spices
Pearl sago, in small packages
Arrowroot
A few tons Java rice.
HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf, 23rd August.

SCOTCH OATMEAL.—New shipment, repacked into 40 lb. bags, 10s. each. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

AMERICAN CORN MEAL, kiln-dried, in 100 lb. barrels. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,—
Arrowroot, in cases, 112 lbs. each, containing boxes, 14 lbs. in 4-lb. packets
Almonds (shell) in casks, 100 lbs. each
Ditto (soft Jordan), in boxes
Anchovies (essence of), half-pints, in 6-dozen boxes
Anchovy paste, in 6-dozen boxes
Biscuits (Huntley and Palmer's), assorted, in 2-lb. and 3-lb. tins
Candles (Belmont), Price's No. 1
Chicory, in cases of 1 cwt., each 28-lb. and 56-lb. tins
Candied peel (orange, lemon, and citron), in 1-cwt. cases
Currants (Patras), in barrels and barrels
Calf's-foot jelly, quarts, in 2-dozen cases, Crosse and Blackwell, and Batty and Co.
Cocoa-nibs, in 1-cwt. cases, 4 tins, 28-lbs. each.
Cocoa (Homoeopathic), in cases, containing boxes 12 lb. and 15 lb. each
Wotherspoon's assorted lozenges, in 1 cwt. cases
Figs, in quarter-boxes, 40 in each case
Fruits (bottled), assorted, in two-dozen cases, Cross and Blackwell and Batty and Co.
Imperial plums, in 4-lb. boxes, 24 to the case
Herring paste, in 6 dozen cases
Herrings (red), in cases containing 2 dozen tins
Kent hops
Macaroni, in 1 cwt. cases, boxes 10 lb. each
Mustard (Colman's), in 8 and 5 dozen cases, 1-lbs. and ½-lbs.
Ditto ditto, in cwt. cases, tins of 7 lb. each
Mushroom catsup, half-pints, in 6 dozen cases
Norfolk biffins, in prime condition
Nuts (Barcelona), in barrels 1 cwt. each
Oysters, half-pints, in 4 dozen cases
Raisins (Sultanas), in half and quarter drums
Ditto (Muscatel), in half and quarter boxes
Ratafia, in jars, cases of 6 dozen each
Soluble chocolate, in 1-cwt. cases, containing 8 boxes, 14 lb. each
Salad oil, quarts, pints, and half-pints, Crosse and Blackwell, and Batty and Co.
Ditto, in pint and half-pint decanters, G. Heaton and Co.
Sauces, assorted, half-pints, in 6-dozen cases
Spanish olives, pints, in 3-dozen cases
Tapioca, in 1-cwt. cases, small tins
Vinegar, in quarter-casks, Sir F. Bennett and Co.
Ditto, in cases, each 2-dozen quarts, Crosse and Blackwell, and Batty and Co.
Pickles, in quarts and pints, assorted 2-dozen cases, walnuts, onions, Batty and Co., and Crosse and Blackwell
Ditto, in cases, 3-dozen pints, red cabbage
Jams, Batty's assorted, 1-lb. tins, in 4 dozen cases
York hams, in prime condition
Sugar bags, assorted sizes
Pearl sago, in 1 cwt. cases
Lobsters, in tins, 1 lb. and 2 lbs., in 2 and 4 dozen cases.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

SAZARAC'S BRANDY, ON SALE by the undersigned, in hogsheads; pale and dark. Vintage, 1856-57. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

BLASTING POWDER on SALE by the undersigned. Hall's, in half and quarter-barrels. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

CORK Ross BUTTER For SALE, by the undersigned. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

PIG IRON.—On SALE, by the undersigned, ex late arrivals,
100 tons, Blair and Gartsherrie
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

CONGOU TEA.—On SALE by the undersigned, the balance of the Cooper ex Juvernia, consisting of chests, halves, and boxes of the finest description.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

FOR SALE by the Undersigned,—Mauritius sugars, ex Fiona, consisting of crystals and light counter.
Manila sugars, patapinga and current clayed.
China sugars, ex Agnes, No. 1 brown ration sugar, equal to currant clayed.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, on SALE by the undersigned. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

EAGLE BRAND TOBACCO.—On SALE by the undersigned, ex Troyle, 50 half-tierces.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

BOILER PLATES.—On sale by the undersigned, agents for the Blochairn Iron Company, ex Indiana and Wansfell, Boiler Plates of the following dimensions:—
5 feet by 30, ¼
6 feet by 24, 5-16
6 feet by 24, ¼
6 feet by 30, 5-16
5 feet 6 inches by 36, ¼
4 feet 6 inches by 30, 5-16.
Angle and T iron of various sizes, bar iron, round, flat, and square, assorted sizes; rivet iron.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, ex late arrivals—Clyde Galvanising Company and other manufacturers' CORRUGATED IRON, in six, seven, and eight feet lengths, of 20, 22, 24, and 26 gauge, in packages of from 6 to 8 cwt. each.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

CAVENDISH and TWIST TOBACCO.—On SALE by the undersigned, ex late arrivals, from New York, Half-pound lumps, Naiad Queen, Dingo, Ballarat, and Kangaroo brands. Tens, Dingo, Letmex, Lucy Neal, and Cook brands. Twist, 50 bags, in prime condition. Pipes—McDougall's brand, of every description.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex Simoda, from New York—
15 cases axe handles, large size
Clothes pins, nests tubs, 3-hoop pails
Baltimore-pattern wood-seated and caned chairs
Ground plaster, in barrels 2 cwt. each
Dried currants (Zante), in barrels of 2 cwt. each
Dried apples, in half and quarter barrels
Negrohead tobacco, in quarter-tierces and kegs
Cavendish ditto, half-pound lumps and tens—Dingo, Royal Navy, Naiad Queen, Kangaroo, and various other brands.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex Constance,—
Byass's porter, new brand, quarts, in 4 dozen casks
Allsopp's East India pale ale, bottled by Frederick Friend and Co., quarts, 4 dozen casks
Hale's sperm candles, No. 1, in 25lb. boxes
Pearl sago, in 1 cwt. cases
Tin plates, IC, IX, coke
10, IX, charcoal
Quicksilver, in bottles (iron), 75lbs. each.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

CHAMPAGNE.—On sale by the undersigned, ex King Lear Transatlantic and J. Melhuish, Ruinart Pere and Fils' brand, in 1 and 2 dozen cases, pints and quarts.
A. Lafortelier and Fils' ditto, quarts in 1 dozen cases.
Moet and Chandon ditto, ditto ditto.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
13 cases paperhangings, assorted
Sash weights, camp ovens and covers, OG and RW ... with heads, sockets, &c.
White lead, and other paints, putty, colza oil
Raw and boiled linseed oil, painting brushes, and fancy soap
Felt sheathing, turpentine, &c.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, ex Oscar, from New York,—
Dried apples, in half barrels and kegs, new fruit
100 American cooking stoves, complete, Peerless, from 5 to 8 inch
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

DRIED APPLES.—On SALE by the undersigned, ex late arrivals—
300 half-barrels, in prime condition
350 kegs, ditto ditto.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex Bengal, and Catteaux Wallace—
Quicksilver, in bottles of 75 lbs. each
10 tons best Silesian spelter
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned,—SHERRY, in butts, hogsheads, and cases; West of Scotland Wine Company's.
CLARET, Leoville, Medoc, &c. Delbruck and Fils' Brandy, in hogsheads and cases, various brands.
WHISKY, Islay, and West of Scotland Wine Company's, in quarter-casks and cases.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON PRIVATE SALE by the undersigned:—
20 tons Adelaide fine flour
16 tons fresh pollard
10 bales heavy three-bushel bags
A small cargo of Morpeth coals
18,000 prime forest oak shingles.
W. PRITCHARD, auctioneer and produce broker, Market-street.

NOW LANDING, and FOR SALE—
Manila cordage, ½ to 2½ inch, seaming twine
Tarpaulins, 14 x 16, 16 x 20, 18 x 24, brass eyes
Coir fibre, coir matting, fine quality
Ames' Bunt's long-handled shovels
Day's Collins' D-handled shovels, telegraph wire, No. 8
Caustic alkali, amber resin.
JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, ex late arrivals,
Jeffrey's Edinburgh ale
Younger's Alloa ale.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

INVALIDS. Invalids.—JENKINS' Farinaceous FLOUR (late Elliott's), prepared expressly for children and invalids. It affords more nourishment than any other description of farinaceous food, and will agree with the most delicate stomach. Sold wholesale and retail by W. J. JENKINS, successor to G. R. Elliott, 252, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

AGENCY for THORLEY'S FOOD for CATTLE and HORSES, 129, York-street (next the Centenary Chapel).—Mr. ALFRED BURT (thirteen years manager of the Dorchester Coal, Timber, and Grain Company, England), Importer of Agricultural Implements, Agent for the sale on commission of all kinds of Grain, Hay, and other Farm Produce, for which he has unusual facilities of disposal, with ample storage under cover. References to Messrs. S. C. Burt and Co., 272, Pitt-street.
Now on SALE—
Thorley's food for cattle
Pressed oaten and lucerne hay; and
A very choice lot of improved iron ploughs, just landed ex Ariadne.

AMERICAN BUGGIES.—On SALE, by the undersigned,—
First-class American vehicles, direct from the builders, viz.:—
4-wheel no-top buggies, £40 and £45 each
Ditto slide seat ditto, £60 and £80
Ditto barouche, £80 and £100
Ditto rockaways, £60 and £65. Also,
2-wheel chaises at equally low prices, and
Harness of all descriptions and quality, viz., single horse, £6 to £9; double ditto, £14 to £20.
S. C. BURT and CO., 272, Pitt-street.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—
Adelaide flour, Hart's brand
Woolpacks, 10lbs. full, in bales of 50 and 100
3-bushel bags, in bales of ditto
Canvas of fine quality, assorted numbers
English gunnyarn, in coils
Biscuits, in chests and halves, superior quality
Peek, Frean, and Co.'s aerated biscuits
Chubb's fireproof safes, locks, and cash boxes.
W. H. ELDRED, 304, Exchange-corner.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. N. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

3000 BALTIC DEALS, solid, and cut to order.
50,000 feet 1¼, 1 and ¾ inch, T. and G. flooring
120,000 feet 2, 1½, 1¼, 1, and ¾ inch dressed clear pine
20,000 feet 1 inch double dressed carpenters' boards
100,000 feet cedar, in log and cut, cheap
90,000 feet heart, in boards and cut to order
2,500 panel and glass doors, glazed windows, &c.
30,000 feet mouldings, architraves, skirtings, rolls, &c.
50,000 feet hardwood, palings, shingles, battens, &c.
GOODLET and CO., Erskine and Parramatta streets.

100,000 BEST Hobart Town SHINGLES. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-st.

130,000 HOBART TOWN SHINGLES. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE Cedar, Hardwood, Doors, Sashes, Architraves, Mouldings, Palings, Laths, Battens, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

80,000 BEST BANGOR SLATES. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

800 BARRELS best Plaster of Paris and Portland Cement. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

MANILA CORDAGE, ex Bilton, 700 coils, assorted 1 to 9 inch. A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place.

KAURI PINE, log timber, 400 loads, assorted, 20 to 60 feet. A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place.

HARDWOOD.—Colonial Hardwood, from Brisbane Water. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.'S Timber Wharf, Bathurst-street.

FLAGGING.—MARBLE cheaper than colonial sandstone. Caithness and York Flagging. R. WYNNE, Pitt-street.

SLATES.—BANGOR SLATES, various sizes, from a lady to a duchess. R. WYNNE, Pitt-street.

COALS.—Coals of best quality, at prices satisfactory to purchasers. SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street.

COALS, Coals.—Best Newcastle; and Fuel of every description. F. W. COOK, Bathurst-street.

AMERICAN MILLET BROOMS, from 14s. per dozen. S. HESSELWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

PORTABLE spring roller MANGLES, suitable for families. S. HESSELWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

FIRE BRICKS, just landing, ex Sophie, from Hamburgh, and for SALE, at the stores of FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS, 22, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, Hart's brand, on SALE, by the undersigned. L. and S. SAMUEL, 161, Pitt-street North.

ALLSOPP'S ALE, bottled by F. Friend and Co., quarts and pints. H. MACHEN, 163, Pitt-street.

DAWSON'S No. 3 ALE in prime condition, now landing and on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

PATNA RICE.—Fresh importation, per Haversham. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

CURENG SHERRIES, of all descriptions. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE, just arrived, in hogsheads and barrels. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

MUSCATEL and ELEME RAISINS and CURRANTS, ex late arrivals. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A good strong saddle, journey Horse, quiet and sound. Address M. H. U., Herald Office.

FOR SALE, a handsome, grey MARE, five years old, quiet to ride and drive, and carries a lady. Apply to the foreman at THOMPSON'S Horse Repository, High-street.

FOR SALE, a first-rate SPRING CART. T. BULWAY, 707 and 709, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

FOR SALE, near Queanbeyan, that portion of LAND known as "Boots's Flat," on the Jerrabomberra Creek, county of Murray, consisting of about 1200 acres of land. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to send in tenders to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Sydney.

FOR SALE, in a Country Town, a complete ESTABLISHMENT for the manufacture of Soda Water, Liqueurs, &c., having a large connection and cash trade. Apply to WILLIAM WALTON, Robin Hood Lane.

FOR SALE, a splendid young CART STALLION, rising three years old, equal in every respect to an imported horse. He was bred by the proprietor, and is by Mr. Chessing's imported horse "Wiltshire Champion," dam by imported grey "Champion," formerly the property of Mr. C. Smith, grandam Mr. C. Smith's imported cart mare Bunbury. This pedigree will be authenticated, and the dam can be seen in the proprietor's possession.
Windsor July 4. J. COPE.

FOR SALE, a neat verandah COTTAGE, containing entrance-hall, four rooms, and detached kitchen, with garden; delightfully situated at St. Leonard's, North Shore, adjoining Upton House and grounds, and within a short distance of the Windmill-street Ferry. Apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Bank-buildings, George-street.

FOR SALE, or to LET, on reasonable terms, a stone HOUSE, of ten rooms, cellar, verandah, &c., substantially and elegantly built; four acres of good land, gardens; healthy position. M. H. U., Herald Office.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, an Allotment of LAND, Ashfield Park estate, containing one acre, having two chains frontage to Alt-street, and five chains frontage to Henry-street, nearly opposite the English Church, and a few minutes' walk from the Railway Station. Apply to JAMES WREN, on the ground.

LAND for SALE, in allotments, of sizes to suit purchasers, situated in healthy localities, in and near the city. Terms liberal, and long credit, will be given if required. Apply to SHEPHERD and CO., Darling Nursery; or to Mr. DEANE, solicitor, 9, Hunter-street.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars, apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

DAIRY COWS.—For SALE, several excellent SPRINGERS and COWS, just calved, equally suitable for dairymen or private families. Can be seen on application to A. BARDEN, Cook's River.

4000 STORE WETHERS for SALE, 3 and 4 years old, delivery at Molong, in all October. Apply to JOHN SMITH, Molong.

STORE WETHERS.—For SALE, 9000 prime STORE WETHERS, from 3 to 5 years old, deliverable at Rylstone, near Mudgee, on the 1st November, 1860. For price and further particulars, apply to H. W. BLOMFIELD, Lower Rylstone; or to EDWARD R. COX, Rawdon, Rylstone.

FOR SALE, 1000 head of Store Cattle, deliverable at the Balonne River. GEORGE M. PITT, Richmond.

FOR SALE, the Station of ABERBALDIE, in the district of New England, with
5000 sheep, more or less
200 cattle, ditto ditto
100 horses, ditto ditto.
Delivery can be taken immediately, or in April next, as may be arranged. For particulars apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

COONABARABRAN.—To be SOLD, a bargain, well worthy of the attention of an industrious couple, the CASTLEREAGH HOTEL and STORES, standing on four acres, freehold land. The house is licensed, in full trade, and in good order. There are stables and every convenience. The returns from these properties can be clearly shown, and every proof given of their being one of the most profitable investments in the far-famed Western districts. Apply to R. FORBES, 78, King-street.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Friday, 28th September.

PARLIAMENT has been re-opened, but the information which has as yet been made public relative to the probable work of the session is very hazy.

The opening speech had all the meagreness which usually characterises such documents. Its substance may be briefly stated. The state of the revenue, and the general prospects of the colony were said to be encouraging. The arrangement by which Melbourne had been made the terminus of the steam postal service by way of Galle had been protested against by the colonial Government, as inequitable to New South Wales, and had been at once abandoned. A bill was soon to be submitted for guaranteeing a moiety of the cost of steam postal service via Panama. The colonists had been appealed to, and had displayed prompt loyalty in volunteering for military service. The Government had sent to Europe for some heavy ordnance, as well as for a supply of the best description of small arms, anticipating the consent of Parliament. It had been proposed to take the next census throughout the whole of the British dominions on the same day. The increased production of gold had rendered necessary increased facilities for communicating with the gold-fields, as well as some amendment in the law for regulating the management of this branch of industry, and in works of the former kind considerable progress had already been made. Surveys had been made, and estimates were to be laid before Parliament of the cost of extending railways to Goulburn, Bathurst, and Muswellbrook, but these works were likely to be more expensive than had been anticipated. Considerable progress had been made in the construction of telegraph lines, which has been a successful enterprise, and it is consequently proposed to extend these lines.

The Government had completed arrangements for removing the slaughter-houses, &c., to Glebe Island, and had under consideration a systematic improvement of harbours and rivers. Bills for amending the constitution of the Upper House, and for regulating the alienation and occupation of Crown lands were shortly to be laid before Parliament, as well as the Estimates of expenditure, and Parliament would be invited to review the present system of taxation, with a view to a more equitable division of public burthens among the different classes of the community.

The addresses in reply were, as is also usual, mere echoes of the opening speech. They amounted to nothing. That from the Assembly, however, was not adopted without a slight onslaught upon the Ministry—a warning note of future opposition. It was rather remarkable that on Wednesday, the second day of the session, a quorum could not be got together in the Assembly even for the purpose of carrying up the address to the Governor-General. But it was sent up yesterday.

The Land Bills were introduced and read a first time yesterday, and were ordered for second reading on that day week. They are the same as were before the House last session. We believe that the Upper House Bill will be found equally identical.

Mr. Piddington was re-elected Chairman of Committees without opposition, although advantage was taken of the occasion to attack him for having, as was asserted, displayed partisanship, and equal advantage of that opportunity on the part of Mr. Piddington's friends to defend. The motion was made by Mr. Plunkett, instead of (as is usual) by a Minister—a peculiarity which is sufficiently explained by the fact that Mr. Piddington ordinarily votes with the Opposition.

The Queensland Parliament has been prorogued. All its members seem to have gone away well satisfied with each other, for their separation was characterised by a very liberal interchange of compliments.

The Association for the Suppression of Cattle Stealing has issued a circular, addressed to the country Benches, inviting co-operation for the purposes which the association has in view.

The Bathurst Assize Court has been sitting during the week. An old man, named Charles Macdonald, said to be over seventy, has been convicted of having violated the person of one Maria Gooday, aged between fourteen and fifteen, and has been sentenced to death. It is stated that his acquittal was looked for by those who had heard the case.

At the same assizes one Michael Flanagan has been tried for the murder of his wife, Bridget, by beating her cruelly at a time when they were both under the influence of liquor. He was convicted of manslaughter, and has been sentenced to ten years' labour on the roads.

There was a regatta at Snail's Bay, on the North Shore, on Saturday last, at which a number of small prizes, given by a family resident in the neighbourhood, were contended for.

The Cooma correspondent of the *Yass Courier* states that there have been most severe snow storms at and near the head of the Tumut, and that many gold diggers are understood to have perished. Twelve bodies are said to have been found—those of a single digger, of a party of four, and of a party of seven—and it was feared that there were other victims.

Mary Reardon, aged six, has died at Kingston, from exhaustion, consequent upon injuries received through her clothes having accidentally caught fire.

Mrs. Neale, of Lane Cove, has, through the same cause, been severely injured, and removed to the infirmary.

Advices have been received of a terrific storm at Adelong, which passed in the direction of the Snowy River. It was, doubtless, the same storm which produced those fatal results at Kiandra, of which we have already had details.

Mr. Macnish, attorney-at-law, has been appointed a Commissioner of the Supreme Court at Queensland, for the purpose of taking affidavits, evidence, &c.

Mr. Dickson has been giving an account of his parliamentary doings to his constituents at East Maitland, and has received a vote of confidence from them. Mr. Walker has addressed his constituents at Windsor with a like result.

Mr. Thomas Spence has been elected an alderman of the city for Fitzroy Ward.

The Bishop of Sydney delivered a lecture at the Temperance Hall, on Monday evening, upon the Divine institution and perpetual obligation of the Sabbath.

Three lectures have been delivered in connection with Australian Catholic Young Men's Societies. At the Sacred Heart, on Monday evening, by Mr. J. B. Donovan, subject—Edmund Burke; at St. Benedict's, on the same evening, by the Rev. J. H. Curtiss, subject—Electricity; at Waverley, on Wednesday evening, by Mr. St. Julian, subject—the Islands and Islanders of the Pacific Ocean.

Anniversary meetings were held at the Wesleyan Chapel, Waverley, on Monday evening.

The seventh anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Tuesday. It appeared from the report of the managing committee and from the addresses of the various speakers, that the society had worked well and had produced much good; but continuous exertion was strenuously urged in order to make the society thoroughly efficient and self-supporting. Eight hundred members had joined from the beginning.

Mr. Pittard gave his sixth lecture on Zoology, at the Museum, on Wednesday.

An anniversary meeting has been held at Penrith, to celebrate the foundation there of Wesleyan Sabbath schools.

A lecture on Martin Luther has been delivered at St. Michael's schoolroom, Surry Hills, by Mr. William Barker.

The Sydney Vocal Harmonic Society gave, on Thursday evening, at Castlereagh-street schoolroom, the first part of Mendelssohn's oratorio, "St. Paul."

A contract has been taken for the erection of a Sailors' Home on the site of the old Water Police Court. It is high time that we had such an institution as a Sailors' Home in full operation.

A lecture on "The Medical Aspect of Teetotalism" was delivered on Thursday evening by Dr. Neild, at the Temperance Hall.

A new line of (American) coaches is to run between Sydney and Kiandra on and after the 1st of October.

A lecture on electricity was delivered by Mr. Creeny before the members of the St. Leonard's School of Arts on Thursday evening.

The state of the road to "Five Dock" has been strongly condemned at a public meeting held in that vicinity.

Some fine specimens of Snowy River gold have been exhibited in Sydney within the last few days.

A man named George Haines has died suddenly from a long standing disease of the heart, the effects of which have been greatly quickened by intemperance.

We have already, in former notes, mentioned the case of corporal Lavelle. He has been brought to trial by court-martial for having published, or caused to be published, certain letters in the *Empire* reflecting upon his superior. Messrs. Hanson and Bennett, the publishers of the *Empire*, have been summoned to give evidence before this Court, and having refused to give up the manuscript (assuming it still to exist), or to hand in a list of their men within a given time, so that the letter may be summoned to supply the proof required (that of Lavelle's authorship.) These gentlemen have been threatened for attachment by contempt, under the Mutiny Act.

SHIPPING ACCOMMODATION AT MERIMBULA.

Now that the rush to the Kiandra diggings may be said to have fairly set in from all parts of the colony, every information that can be obtained respecting the various routes must be of value. The greater portion of diggers proceeding to Kiandra from Sydney take the steamer to either of the two of our southernmost ports, Eden or Merimbula, the distance thence through Maneroo being considerably less than along the Southern Road. These ports being only fifteen miles apart, a feeling of rivalry has not unnaturally sprung up, and accordingly those who are interested in attracting the stream of traffic through either of these channels are taking every available means of setting forth the advantages which they severally possess. Independently of the local interests involved, it is well known that even those who are acquainted with all the routes do not concur in their opinions as to which is the best; and it is no doubt owing to this circumstance that the Government have determined on laying out small sums of money on each of the roads, instead of concentrating the expenditure upon one good line, as by taking the latter course they would have incurred the united hostility of all those whose interests had been neglected. It is, however, the unanimous recommendation of those now on the diggings, as well as the dictate of common sense, that the shortest practicable route should be discovered, and a good road made. The paper recently published at Kiandra pronounces emphatically in favour of the route by way of Merimbula, as being, at the same time the shortest, and presenting the fewest difficulties to be overcome; and urges on the Government to put either the road thence through Cathcart, or through Nimitibell, in at least passible condition. The effect of this recommendation, taken in conjunction with the testimony of parties who have travelled by either of those routes, has naturally been to benefit Merimbula at the expense of the contiguous ports; and it will consequently be seen from our shipping intelligence that a far larger number of the passengers for Kiandra have chosen Merimbula as their port of disembarkation than any other port, the steamers for Merimbula having recently taken as many as from eighty to a hundred passengers. Determined efforts are being made to counteract the tendency of these representations, one method of which has been the publication of some serious misstatements respecting the accommodation at the port of Merimbula, and which some disinterested information may be the means of correcting. The publication alluded to, evidently with a view to dissuade shipowners from making use of Merimbula, states that although "a small steamer of light draught plies between Sydney and that port with tolerable regularity, it occasionally happens that that small steamer cannot get safely into port;" and further asserts that this contingency has been provided for by a wharf being built outside the bar. Now instead of only "small steamers" being able to get to the port, every vessel of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company has been repeatedly up to the furthest wharf. Amongst these steamers was the Hunter, which has a capacity for carrying two hundred passengers, and which on the last two occasions of her visiting Merimbula, went out to sea and over the bar at dead low water, slack tide. As to a wharf being placed outside the bar, the statement is a pure fiction. As was shown on a map of the routes to Kiandra, to which we lately drew attention, the outermost wharf is inside the lake, and is in smooth water; the Corio, drawing nine and a half feet of water, lately went there with a hundred tons of coals to be deposited in an adjacent store at the time that the channel between that and the upper wharves was temporarily obstructed by sand. Neither the bar nor the approach to this last made wharf ever presented any difficulty to the shipping that has come to the port. The store referred to was erected to meet the emergency of the upper obstruction, and to render it unnecessary for steamers pressed for time to come up to the upper wharves, and thereby to have waiting for tides and the probable loss of a whole day's despatch. The tides have, however, long since removed the obstruction of the sand, and the steamers go up to the upper wharves when it is desirable for them to do so. In the statement to which we have alluded it is admitted that the road from Merimbula to Kiandra is shorter than that from Eden, but it is alleged that while the former is over a "difficult and dangerous ascent" the latter is on "level ground." When it is remembered that the table land of Maneroo is about three thousand feet above the sea, the statement that any road to it from the coast is on level ground, is palpably absurd. It is further contended that Eden offers "the best advantages to buyers" on account of its large and increasing supplies of goods. But a saving of sixteen miles will always weigh down such advantages; and, as one might naturally expect, carriers prefer taking loads upon the shorter road, and charge for traversing the longer one proportionably. Those whose interests are identified with the prosperity of either of the southern ports are of course justified in turning to profitable account the attractions held out by the new diggings, but the advocates of either are only likely to injure their cause by unfair or untruthful depreciation of the other.

REGINA v. CAVANAGH AND RYAN.—We learn that the Attorney-General has declined to file a bill of indictment against James Cavanagh and Michael Ryan, who stand committed to take their trial on a charge of cattle stealing at the ensuing Singleton Quarter Sessions.—*Correspondent of Maitland Mercury.*

MYSTERIOUS MURDER CASE.—An extraordinary revelation bearing on a case of supposed murder, which took place sixteen years ago, has recently been brought to light by the agency of the detective police. On Sunday week detective-constable Walker, of Kyneton, apprehended a man named Simon Kelly, in his tent, at the railway works, Malmesbury, on the charge of murdering Christopher Prowse, near Buninyong, in the year 1844. The prisoner has been brought up on the charge, and remanded by the Kyneton bench till Monday next, but as yet no evidence has been given against him. The circumstances of the case, as far as we could ascertain, are the following, but of course we do not vouch for their accuracy:—Prowse was living, in 1844, with his uncle, Mr. Pettitt, the present Government contractor at Dowling Forest station, which at that time belonged to Messrs. Pettitt and W. J. T. Clarke. Kelly was then employed as a servant on the station. He left of his own accord, and on putting his swag on a return dray, a large bag of tea fell out. Mr. Clarke was then standing at the door with a cheque in his hand to pay Kelly, and on seeing this, the suspicion arose, that as several things had been missed, the tea was stolen. Kelly was accused of this by Mr. Clarke, and in return tripped up his master, who fell in the mud. Subsequently Kelly sued Clarke and Pettitt for his wages in Geelong, and Prowse was at the trial, and after the case was over, Kelly was heard to swear at Prowse in passing him by, and threaten to make him laugh another way before he reached home. It seems he accused Prowse of having suspected him of stealing things at the station. Prowse returned with a party of Clarke and Pettitt's men, as far as Veitch's hotel, in Buninyong, and the bullock-drivers got drunk there, so that he could not proceed to Dowling Forest with stores for the station. Alexander M'Kenzie, the overseer, went to meet him, and found Prowse alone, on his way from Buninyong, with a horse and dray. Prowse sent M'Kenzie, who was on horseback, on to Buninyong, to Veitch's, for a bank-book which he had forgotten there. On returning, M'Kenzie could not find Prowse until next day, when he found him dead in a crab-hole, with his neck broken, and, it is said, a fracture in the back of his head. Nothing further then transpired to clear up the mystery. The dray was found bogged, and the deceased man's hat at some distance. No magisterial investigation took place, or inquest was held. It appears, however, that a suspicion of foul play was always entertained. But the strangest part of the story is yet to be told. Kelly, on the very first night after he came to work on the railway at Malmesbury, a few weeks since, informed his tent mate, according to the statement of the latter, that he was the party who murdered Prowse; that he dodged him all the way from Geelong to the swampy ground near where Ballaarat now is, and felled him dead whilst he was stooping for a drink over the crab-hole where his lifeless body was found. It may be mentioned that Prowse was very deaf, and might not have heard the threat in Geelong, or the noise of the murderer's feet behind him at the time he was knocked down.—*Kyneton Observer*, September 20.

SHARKING EXTRAORDINARY.—The sloop Emma, formerly the Splendid, has just returned from a cruise around French Frigate Shoal, where she has been to obtain shark's fins and seal oil. During her cruise she has taken about 800 sharks, some of monstrous size, with jaws large enough to swallow an ox whole. Several encounters were had with their savage sharkships, during one of which a shark bit a piece out of the sloop's side larger than a man's head. On another occasion, two sharks which had been caught actually towed the sloop several miles to leeward, though she had both her anchors down at the time. These fins, which the sloop has been in search of, are eaten by the Chinese, with whom they constitute a choice delicacy.—*Honolulu Advertiser.*

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Friday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	[illegible]		
Gin	[illegible]		
Whisky	[illegible]		
Rum	[illegible]		
Perfumed spirits	[illegible]		
Wine	[illegible]		
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	[illegible]		
Tobacco and snuff	[illegible]		
Cigars	[illegible]		
Tea	[illegible]		
Sugar, refined	[illegible]		
—, unrefined	[illegible]		
Gold	[illegible]		
Bonding warehouse duty	[illegible]		
Pilotage	[illegible]		
Dues	[illegible]		
Total	£4012	19	4

A special meeting of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon, for the purpose of affording Captain Perry, of Melbourne, an opportunity of exhibiting and explaining his invention for preventing shipwrecks and collisions at sea. The members expressed great interest in the apparatus, and accorded a vote of thanks to Captain Perry for his service. A report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

The amount of gold coin issued by the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint during the week ended to-day, September 28th, has been 45,500 sovereigns.

The quantity of gold-dust imported into the same establishment during the week, for the purpose of coinage, has been 6541 ounces.

The Western, Southern, and Northern Escorts have arrived during the week from our several gold-fields, and delivered at the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint the following quantities of gold dust:—Western: From Sofala, 901 ozs. 19 dwts. 6 grs.; Bathurst, 212 ozs. 9 dwts. 11 grs.; Louisa Creek, 507 ozs. 11 dwts. 16 grs.; Tambaroora, 389 ozs. 17 dwts. 9 grs.; Orange, 61 ozs. 14 dwts.; Stoney Creeks, 326 ozs. 14 dwts. Southern—From Cooma, 166 ozs. 6 dwts. 12 grs.; Braidwood, 1460 ozs. 8 dwts. 14 grs.; Kiandra, 1278 ozs. 13 dwts. Northern—From Timbarra, 386 ozs. 8 dwts.; Uralla, 598 ozs.; Nundle, 385 ozs. 16 dwts.; Tamworth, 739 ozs. 1 dwt. 14 grs. Total, 7414 ozs. 19 dwts. 10 grs.

The share market has been very buoyant this week, and some large transactions have taken place in the shares of our Colonial Banks and Steam Companies. There are more inquiries for bank stock lately, although steam shares continue to be the favourite investment. The amount of capital brought forward for investment is much larger than we have noticed for some time past, and has eased the market of several lots of shares which were for sale. The fluctuations that have taken place in prices are trifling, and are as follows:—Australasian Steam Navigation shares have further advanced 10s. per share; New Gas shares, £3 paid, have been sold at an improvement of 15s. per share.

The following are the prices at which sales have been made during the week:—Commercial Bank, £43 per share; Bank of New South Wales, £36 per share; Australian Joint Stock Bank, £11 5s. per share; Australasian Steam Navigation Company, £18 per share; Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company, £11 and £11 2s. 6d. per share; Clarence and Richmond River Company, £10 10s. per share; Illawarra Steam Company, £5 per share; Australian Gas-light Company, £12 per share; new shares (£3 paid), £8 per share.

Government Debentures continue firm, and terminables have changed hands at par and interest.

The subjoined table will show the closing quotations of our securities, as well as the rates at which business has been done during the week:—

Capital.	Companies.	Paid up.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
£	*Banks.*			
500,000	Australasia	£40	68 to 70	—
250,000	Commercial	£25	43	43
1,000,000	Eng. Scot. and Aust.	£10	16½ to 16¾	—
375,000	Joint Stock	£10	11¼	11¼
100,000	London Chartered	£20	22½ to 23	...
1,000,000	Oriental	£25	45	—
1,000,000	Union	£25	41	—
750,000	New South Wales	£20	36	36
	Steam Companies.			
160,000	Australasian	£15	18	18
30,000	Clarence & Richmond	£10	10½	10½
84,000	Hunter River	£10	11 to 11⅛	11⅛, 11
80,000	Illawarra	£5	5	5
	Insurance Cos.			
400,000	General Marine	£5	5¼	—
150,000	N. S. W. Marine	£2	2	—
150,000	Sydney Fire	£2	2¼	—
	Miscellaneous Cos.			
300,000	Gas Light	£5	12 ex. div.	12
	New	£3	8	8
25,000	Sydney Exchange	£10	4½ to 4¾	...
30,000	Pyrmont Bridge	£1	2½ to 3	...
100,000	Wallsend Coal	£1	4¾	...
200,000	Newcastle Coal & Copper	£20	17 to 18	...
	Debentures.			
	Government due in 1860, 1861, 1863, 1864, 1871, 1872, 1874, 1875, and 1856	£ 100	100 and int.	100
	Interminable	100	97½ to 98½	—
	Australasian Steam due in 1859, 1861, and 1864	100	½ to 1 prem.	
	City of Sydney	100	99	
	Pyrmont Bridge Co., due in 1863, 1863, and 1864	100	101	

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. sold, to-day, by auction, the balance of the cargo of teas, ex Juverna, for account of Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co.

The teas being known to the trade as a superior quality, drew a large attendance, and there was a spirited competition for them, notwithstanding the very low rates at which teas have been placed of a low and inferior quality.

The prices realised were as follow, viz:—ES & Co., No. 1, congou chests, £8 10s; 2, ditto, £7 2s. 6d.; 6, ditto, £7 3s.; 14, ditto, £8 15s.; 25, ditto, £8 2s. 6d.; 26, ditto, £8 2s. 6d.; 13, ditto, £9; 7, ditto, half-chests, £3 18s.; 8, ditto, £4 7s. to £4 8s. 6d.; 9, ditto, £3 7s. 6d.; 22 and 23, ditto, £4 11s.; 28, ditto, £3 8s.; 29, ditto, £3 6s.; boxes congou, £1 2s. 6d.; hysonskin, chests, £5 5s. to £5 15s; ditto, three-quarter chests, £4 2s. 6d. to £4 7s. 6d. The whole of the teas offered were placed at the rates, and the amount realised was upwards of £10,000.

Messrs. Durham and Irwin held their usual weekly produce sale this day. Wool: The quantity was barely worthy of notice; prices obtained were thus—greasy 12½d., locks 7d. to 7½d. per lb. Sheepskins: About 3500 were sold at prices, if anything, a shade in advance of those of last week; prices ranged from 6¼d. to 9½d. Tallow: Sales were effected with difficulty, only a few casks were sold, at from 36s. to 41s. per cwt. Hides: Those offered this day were placed at fair rates, the highest price obtained being 13s. 9d., 737 were sold at from 2s. to 13s. 9d.; calfskins, at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 2d.; hair, at from 4½d. to 7½d. per lb. Bacon, hams, and cheeks: a quantity at from 6d. per lb. Shankbones, at from £9 to £9 10s. per ton. Horns, at from 12s. 6d. to 20s. 3d. per 100. Sole leather, at from 9½d. to 9¾d.; kip at 15d. per lb.

Business during the week has been rather quiet, and the complaints respecting the roads are still prevalent, and prevent orders for the country from being executed. There has been no marked change in any of our markets, and the desire to speculate, for the present at least, is in abeyance.

FLOUR.—The market is firmer, notwithstanding we have had two arrivals this week; but their cargoes are small. Sales of Adelaide flour have been made at £19. per ton, and holders are now rather unwilling to accept this price. The millers have advanced their quotations £1 per ton; they now quote fine flour at £20 per ton, and seconds £18 per ton. Wheat is nominally the same as last week; Adelaide is worth about 9s. per bushel.

LIQUIDS.—Brandy is a little firmer, and there are now buyers of Martell's at 11s. The present quotation is 11s. to 11s. 3d. Rums are also firmer, and sales of 30 o.p. have been made at from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. Geneva is quoted nominally at 13s. 6d. to 15s. for first brands of low strengths and small quantities. In ale and porter in bulk there is no alteration to notice.

TEAS are good; congous are firm. The balance of the cargo of the Juverna was sold by Messrs. W. Dean and Co. to-day, at from £7 2s. 6d. to £9 per chest. Common teas are not so much in request, and prices rule lower.

SUGARS are firm. There have been no transactions of importance this week, and prices are therefore nominally the same.

RICE is still dull of sale, and new Patna cannot be quoted higher than £17 to £18 10s. per ton.

COFFEE.—There is hardly any Manila in this market, and prices are nominally 13½d. to 14d. per lb. in bond. The high rates obtained at auction in Melbourne for the plantation coffee has not induced the buyers to forward any here for sale.

SALT is firm, and Liverpool is quoted at £5 to £5 5s. per ton.

In oilmen's stores, candles, provisions, dried fruits, &c., there has been but little doing, and prices are without alteration.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE AND DISCOUNTS.

EXCHANGE.

	Purchased at	Sold at
On London, at 30 days' sight	¼ ℘ c. dis.	1 ℘ cent. prem.
60 ditto ditto		
On Melbourne and Geelong, at sight	¼ ℘ cent. dis.	1 ℘ cent. prem.
On Ballarat, Portland, Sandhurst, Belfast, Castlemaine, Avoca, and Beechworth, at sight	1 ℘ cent. dis.	1 ℘ cent. prem.
On Adelaide, at 15 days' sight	1 ℘ cent. dis.	1 ℘ cent. prem.
At 3 days' sight		
On Launceston and Hobart Town, at 15 days' sight	1 ℘ cent. discount.	1 ℘ cent. prem.
At 3 days' sight		
On Brisbane	¾ ℘ cent. dis.	¾ ℘ cent. prem.
On Bathurst and Goulburn	½ ℘ cent. dis.	½ ℘ cent. prem.
On Maitland and Newcastle	½ ℘ cent. dis.	½ ℘ cent. prem.
On New Zealand, 15 days' sight	¾ ℘ cent. dis.	1 ℘ cent. prem.
At 3 days' sight		

DISCOUNTS.

For 95 days' currency and under, 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum
120 ditto ditto, 8 ℘ cent. ℘ annum
Over 125 days currency, 9 ℘ cent. ℘ annum.

INTEREST ON MONEY.

For money deposited for 15 days certain, 3 ℘ cent. ℘ annum
Ditto ditto 3 months certain, 4 ℘ cent. ditto
Ditto ditto 6 months certain, 5 ℘ cent. ditto.
For a longer period according to arrangement.

STOCK AND SHARE LISTS.

[LENNON AND CAPE.]

We report a considerable improvement in the amount of business done by us during the past week, and we have had more inquiry for the shares of our dividend-paying companies than for some time past.

Our sales during the week have been in—Bank New South Wales, £36; Commercial Bank, £43; Australian Joint Stock Bank, £11 5s; Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company, £11; Clarence and Richmond River Steam, £10 10s; Illawarra Steam, £5.

N.B.—The share list, with full particulars, can be obtained on application at our office, 136, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

Sydney, 28th September.

[BARTON AND SONS.]

The share market has been more active this week than for some time past. Capital is coming forward more freely for investment, influenced no doubt by causes referred to in our last report, and the good interest obtainable at the present rates.

Our sales this week have been in
New South Wales Bank Shares, at £36
Joint Stock ditto ditto, at £11 5s.
Australasian Steam ditto ditto, at £18
Hunter River ditto ditto, £11 2s. 6d.
Clarence and Richmond ditto ditto, at £10 10s.
Illawarra ditto ditto, at £5
Gas-light Shares, £5 paid, at £13; £3 paid, at £8
New South Wales Government Debentures, payable 1875, at par, and interest to day of sale.

Loans upon the security of shares and real estate are negotiated at from 7 to 10 per cent. per annum.

☞ The share list and full information may be obtained at our office in George-street, near the Commercial Bank.

[MR. J. BULLEN.]

The market continues quiet, and prices remain without change. I have more enquiries for our various stocks, but the ideas of buyer and seller as to value still exhibit considerable difference. My transactions have been confined to bank shares, those of the steam companies being in very light supply.

My sales this week have been—
Australian Joint Stock Bank shares, at £11 5s.
Bank of New South Wales, at £36.

The share list may be obtained on applying at my office, 12, Hunter-street.

Mortgages on freehold property negotiated at current rates.

September 28.

STOCK AND STATION CIRCULARS.

[MR. BREWSTER.]

STATIONS.—There have been no pastoral properties of any importance offered for sale lately; the demand for such, however, continues good. Several large stations will be in the market after shearing, for which no reduction in price is anticipated.

STORE CATTLE.—Although the reports from Victoria state that there is an improvement in the supply of both grass and water on most fattening stations; yet there appears to be no corresponding improvement either in the demand or mode of payment for store cattle in Melbourne—evidently showing that a flush of something else is much needed. Transactions here, on overlanders' account, are at a complete stand-still. Prices nominal.

STORE SHEEP.—The demand for breeding ewes is considerable, and large numbers could be disposed of at from 8s to 12s, for delivery after shearing. No transactions to report in store wethers, which, however, are enquired for, at 10s to 11s.

FAT STOCK remains about the same as last week, say for cattle, £5 to £8 10s, and sheep 14s to 17s.

Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, 28th September.

[RAYMOND AND CO.]

FAT CATTLE.—This market has been better supplied this last week. We quote, first quality, from £8 10s to £9 10s; second quality, £6 to £6 10s.

FAT SHEEP.—The supply of fat sheep has been far more abundant since our last report, which has caused prices to be not so firm. We quote first quality, with the wool on, 17s 6d to 18s; second quality, 13s to 16s.

STORE CATTLE.—We have no transactions to report. From the late plentiful rains to the southward, we anticipate a reaction in this market, all the drafts to hand having been cleared off. We quote prime store cattle, mixed sexes, delivered on the station, from 40s to 45s; all bullocks, 60s; delivered at Maiden's Punt, 45s to 47s; all bullocks, 75s to 80s.

STORE SHEEP.—We notice no material alteration in the price of this class of stock; scarcely any business will be done till after shearing. For delivery, after which we quote ewes from 10s to 11s 6d; wethers, 10s 6d to 11s 6d.

STATIONS.—Very few first-class properties in the market. Unoccupied blocks required for; also good fattening runs to the southward, for which good prices are offered.

HORSES.—All reliable horses in demand, and have improved in price.

WOOL.—Very little offering but handwashed and scoured. We quote superior clips, 1s 8d to 1s 10d; fair to good, 1s 6d; grease, 8d to 1s; handwashed, 1s 6d to 1s 11d; scoured, 1s 11d to 2s 1d.

HIDES.—This market has been firm at the prices quoted last week, the trade purchasing for immediate use. A few sound heavy well cured hides would command an advance.

TALLOW.—The town trade the principal purchasers, and they have only bought sufficient to meet present requirements. We quote beef tallow, from £37 to £41 10s; mutton, £43 to £47; station tallow, £38 to £41.

Treasury Buildings, George-street, Sydney, September 28.

[E. FORBES.]

STATIONS.—I have sold a cattle run in New England, with 1200 head of cattle, this week, 20 horses, 800 sheep, dray and 6 working bullocks, and some stores to be taken at a valuation, for the sum of five thousand eight hundred pounds, which is allowing £4 per head for the cattle, £1 for the sheep, and £10 for the horses. This station is capable of depasturing 1000 head of cattle.

FAT CATTLE.—Bullocks are fetching £6 to £7, if prime; cows, £4 to £5 10s; those that are not fat, will not command these rates.

FAT SHEEP.—Wethers shorn, 50lbs., are worth 16s to 17s; inferior, wool off, will only bring 13s to 15s. I know of one flock being quitted at 11s 6d.

STORE CATTLE.—Graziers are willing to dispose of mobs, situated almost anywhere handy, at £3 3s to £3 5s per head.

STORE SHEEP.—Ewes are worth 10s, shorn wethers, 8s to 10s, 11s.

HORSES.—Good mobs of thirty to fifty, if well selected, combining draught and saddle qualities, will sell from £15 to £25. Such mobs I am getting with £6 to £7.

Office 78, King-street, near English and Scottish Bank.

[MR. THOMAS DAWSON.]

FAT CATTLE.—The market has been better supplied during the last week, consequently prices are not ruling quite so high. Prime cattle may be quoted worth 16s to 18s per 100 lbs.

FAT SHEEP.—Are more in request with supply to this stock; there is certainly no improvement on last quotations. Full fleeced prime wethers worth from 16s to 20s; ewes, 12s to 14s.

STORE CATTLE are not in demand. I have no transactions to report.

STORE SHEEP.—Some enquiries have been made during the week for wethers after shearing.

HORSES.—The market is steady for useful stock, in good condition.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE, Railway Terminus.—In consequence of a glut of calves (of inferior quality) and of pigs, a great fall has taken place. Butter is also superabundant; pressed hay, if really prime, sells readily at fair rates; inferior, difficult of sale, at nominal prices. Prices obtained:—

FAT CALVES, 17s to 24s; weaning pigs, 8s.
ROLL BUTTER, 10d to 10d; keg butter, 10d to 1s per lb.
EGGS, 13d to 17d per dozen; pressed hay, from 10s to 12s 6d per ton.

120, George-street, Sydney, 25th September.

PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

[DURHAM AND IRWIN.]

WOOL.—The market, as is usual at this season, remains nominal, there being only odd lots of skin and locks coming to hand, which are sold without reserve, the prices obtained for which cannot be taken as a criterion of the market. Four bales were sold this day, at auction, at the following rates, viz.:—EB over W, 2 bales locks at 7½d; GB, 1 bale ditto at 7d; WM, 1 bale greasy, 11½d per lb.

SHEEPSKINS.—The arrivals during the present week, although large, have not affected the prices, which are fully up to those obtained last week. About 3500 were sold this day, as follows:—GB, 1 lot at 6¼d; JF&Co, 1 lot at 7½d, 1 lot at 8½d; M&T conjoined, 8 bundles at 8¼d; RP&Co, 8 bales at 9¼d; GB, 1 lot at 9½; WR, 3 bundles at 9d; SP, 3 bundles at 7d; M&T conjoined, 1 bundle pelts at 3½d, 1 lot at 9d per lb.

TALLOW.—The quantity to hand this week has exceeded the requirements of the manufacturers, who are the only purchasers at present quotations. Prices obtained this day were as follows: MT conjoined, 4 casks at 39s 3d; F&D, 10 casks (beef), at 41s; JF conjoined, 1 cask at 39s.

HIDES.—Although we have no alteration to report on last week's prices, yet there is an evident disposition on the part of buyers to hold off, anticipating lower rates. Most of those to hand this week were well conditioned; but being on the average light in weight, they did not realise extreme prices. 731 were sold this day, as follows, viz.:—8 at 3s 2d, 61 at 6d; JF&Co, 30 at 13s 9d; WW, 47 at 13s 3d, 33 at 6s, 33 at 6s, 139 at 13s 9d, 86 at 9s; HT conjoined, 100 at 13s 9d; JS, 100 at 9s. Calfskins: 35 at 1s 9d; HT, 8 at 2s 2d each. Sole leather: 10 sides at 9¼d, 17 at 9¼d; kip ditto, 14 sides at 1s 3d.

HAMS.—RP&Co, 8 bags at 7½d, 3 ditto at 6d, 4 ditto at 5d; HT, 1 ditto at 6½d.

BACON.—80 sides, 36 hams, 49 cheeses, at 6d per lb.

SHANKBONES.—1 lot at £9 10s, 1 ditto at £8 per ton.

HORNS.—1 lot at 20s 2d, 1 ditto at 12s 6d per 100.

66, King-street, Sydney, 28th September.

[W. WILLIAMS.]

FLOUR.—Prices have rallied in this and neighbouring markets, and a firm tone now prevails. I have sold during the week superior country brands, at £18 10s per ton, which rate can be readily obtained for Adelaide.

WHEAT.—Prime Adelaide is in demand at 9s. Holders are asking 9s 6d; California, 7s per bushel. The difference in price resulting from the necessity the millers are under of having colonial to mix with the Californian. Late importations are all disposed of, and moderate arrivals would meet with ready sale.

BRAN is worth 1s 3d per bushel; market firm.

POLLARD is worth 1s 4d per bushel.

MAIZE.—A further improvement has been manifested in the price of this cereal. Shipments are being steadily continued to the neighbouring colonies. Prices are from 3s 10d to 4s per bushel, according to quality; the latter price being now obtainable for good samples.

BARLEY is scarce, none coming to hand. It is much enquired for, and worth 4s per bushel.

OATS.—Prime, fit for feed, are worth 4s per bushel; seed oats not enquired for.

LUCERNE HAY.—This article has improved in value. First quality ranges at £4 5s to £6 10s per ton.

OATEN HAY.—Best samples of Camden and Tasmanian, are worth £6 10s to £7 10s per ton. Inferior and scarce in quality, £6.

POTATOES.—Market well supplied. Hobart Town, £4 to £5 per ton; Hunter River (new), £8 to £9 per ton.

BACON.—Dull of sale; prime only worth 8d to 9d per lb.

CHEESE.—Prime colonial worth 7d to 8d per lb.

BUTTER.—Market well supplied. Best brands worth 1s per lb.

HARDWOOD TIMBER.—Assorted cargoes consisting of joists, scantling, flooring, weatherboards, &c., worth 12s per 100 feet.

SHINGLES.—Best forest oak are worth 35s to 38s per 1000.

CEDAR (in log).—Cargoes of really good are worth 14s per 100 feet.

COAL.—17s to 20s per ton, according to quality.

WOOL.—Quotations are nominal until the arrival of the new clip.

TALLOW.—Prime beef, £38 to £42 per ton; mutton, £38 to £36.

HIDES.—Sound, heavy, well-cured, are worth 13s to 14s each.

SHEEPSKINS—6d to 9d per lb.

[MORT AND CO.]

WOOL.—There has been a limited business done during the past week, fully maintaining the prices previously obtained for skins and handwashed wools. There was one small parcel of the new clip, consisting of four bales, very light, in the grease, which realised 15d. per lb., but its greasy condition was generally noticed.

SHEEPSKINS.—Those offered being only second quality, brought corresponding prices with last week's rates. Pelts are neglected, and only realised 1½d. per lb.

TALLOW.—The quantity to hand has exceeded the requirement of the trade, who, however, have purchased more freely of soap than candle tallow.

In the export trade nothing done.

HIDES.—Without any improvement to notice, this market is reported firm at the prices established last week, and which may be considered the extreme value for exportation. A few choice guaranteed weights might command an advance from the town trade for immediate use.

FAT CATTLE.—There is no alteration to note in the value of cattle; and fat sheep, being in abundant supply, cannot be quoted firmer.

With this week will terminate the slaughtering of cattle and sheep within the city, and it is worthy the consideration of the grazier and sheep farmers whether it will not be to their advantage to test this market on the spot, where every butcher will be enabled to compete for stock for slaughter, the Government reserving a portion of the abattoirs for persons desirous of availing of them.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON:—
Wool, ¾d. to 1d. per lb.
Hides, 35s. to 40s. per ton.
Tallow, 45s. to 50s. per ton.
Oil, per ton, nominal.
Gold, ¾ per cent. by sailing vessel, and ⅞ by steamer.
Exchange on London—Bank drafts 1 per cent. premium at 60 days' sight.
Private bills (with produce hypothecated), ½ per cent. discount, if drawn against wool, tallow, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	1 8	to	1 10
Fair to good	1 5	to	1 7
Low to middling	1 2	to	1 3½
Grease	0 9	to	0 11
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0 7	to	1 1
Handwashed	1 4	to	1 6
Scoured	1 9	to	2 0

TALLOW.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Beef	37 0 0	to	41 15 0
Mutton	42 0 0	to	47 0 0
Station tallow	36 0 0	to	41 0 0
Hides, each	0 2 0	to	0 13 6
Sheepskins, per lb.	0 0 3	to	0 0 9

Pitt-street, Sydney, 27th September.

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE, THURSDAY, September 27th.—Tare, actual; draft, 1lb. per cwt., and no other allowance.—Wool: Handwashed, SH, 1 bale, at 16½d; grease, K in circle, 4 at 15d; New Zealand, WB, 5 at 15d; scoured, Hold, 10 at 23d; ditto, FC in diamond, 13 at 21d; ditto, ditto, 3 at 6d; WR, 1 at 9d; HO over T, 8 at 11½d. Tallow: 1 mains, at 34s 9d, 3 at 41s 3d; IW, 3 at 40s 9d; F, 3 at 39s 6d, 4 at 41s, 13 at 38s, P, 1 cask at 39s 3d; triangle, 4 at 41s 6d, 2 at 41s 3d, 4 puncheons, at 40s; 3 casks at 43s, 2 at 43s 6d, 2 at 33s 6d; 135 puncheons, at 40s 6d. Hides: 40 at 11s, 101 at 12s 3d, 3 at 6s to 1s, 13 at 17s, 63 at 8s 3d; IW, 40 at 9s 9d, 34 at 7s 3d, 40 at 12s 6d, 47 at 13s 6d, 34 at 13s 3d, 280 at 6s 9d, 5 at 3s, 140 at 13s. Salted: 33 at 1s 3d, 10 at 2s 3d, 3 pig skins at 1s. Hair: 4 bags, at 7d. Horns: Lot, at 50s, lot at 17s. Oil: 1 cask, at 25s per ton.

LABOUR MARKET.

[J. C. GLOE.]

THERE has been no further arrival of immigrants to this colony since my last report. The supply and demand are about equal. Town situations are scarce, while the applicants are very numerous. Married couples and farm servants are chiefly the class engaged now for the country. Wages remain as under, per annum, with board:—Married couples, £45 to £60; farm servants, £35 to £40; bullock and team drivers, £40 to £52; shepherds and hutkeepers, £28 to £35; carpenters, £50 to £50; blacksmiths, £50 to £50; millers, £70 to £80; engineers, £70 to £100; boys, £10 to £20; female servants, £28 to £32.

September 28.

[HAIGH AND BROWN.]

Business in our market is quiet, the supply of labour is pretty good, but an indisposition still exists to enter into long engagements, except at higher than the current rate of wages. The demand for female servants is limited. Wages, as per subjoined list, viz.:—With board and lodgings or bus room and rations, per annum. Married couples, £45 to £75; farm servants, £30 to £35; grooms, £35 to £50; shepherds, £28 to £30; hutkeepers, £25 to £27; carpenters, £45 to £50; blacksmiths, £45 to £50; general servants, £28 to £76.

Sydney, 28th September.

[SPENCER ASHLEY.]

We have no new direct emigrant arrivals, but over one hundred men have been landed during the week from New Zealand; the chief cause of this importation must doubtless be attributed to the unsettled state of that colony. Our demand is on the increase for good able-bodied men, and wages are fully supported. Shepherds and married couples for country situations, and female servants have likewise been pretty freely engaged at quotations as follows:—Married couples, £50 to £60; single ploughmen, £30 to £36; farm labourers, £25 to £32; grooms and gardeners, £35 to £50; bushmen and rough carpenters, £40 to £45; single shepherds, £25 to £30; shepherds and families, £30 to £70; blacksmiths and wheelwrights, £55 to £80; men cooks and waiters, £40 to £70; female servants, £24 to £50 per annum, with board and lodging.

HORSE MARKETS

MR. CHARLES MARTYN reports—Very few fresh country lots have come to the sales since last report, but buyers were readily found for such as were of a good stamp and well broken; for all descriptions of strong young horses there is a ready sale; in fact, they alone fetch anything of a price, as the market is completely glutted with inferior and light horses.

Messrs. BURT and Co. have nothing important to notice connected with the horse market. The sales during the past week have shown but little animation, in consequence of the very inferior class of stock offered. Sound useful horses are extremely scarce, particularly harness horses. A lot of unbroken colts from Gundaroo brought from £13 to £31 10s. each. We have also sold privately, a coaching stallion for £100, and a cart stallion for £120.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

[Unless otherwise expressed, the prices quoted in this article are those in transactions between the producer and the first purchaser.]

FLOUR.—An advance of £1 per ton took place to-day; present quotations being, for fine, £20; and for second quality, £18 per ton of 2000 lbs.

BRAN, 1s 6d per bushel.

WHEAT.—6s to 7s per bushel. None but imported wheat in the market.

BREAD.—5d per 2-lb. loaf.

BISCUIT.—Mr. Willis quotes cabin biscuit at 27s, and navy at 17s, per 100 lbs. Mr. Hamilton: navy 17s, and cabin 25s per 100 lbs.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Beef 1d to 2½d, mutton 3d to 3½d, pork 6d to 8½d, veal 6d, per lb.

POULTRY AND DAIRY PRODUCE.—Fowls 3s to 4s, ducks 4s to 5s, geese 7s to 9s, turkeys 7s to 20s, pigeons 1s 3d to 2s, wild ducks 4s to 5s, teal 2s to 3s 6d, rabbits 3s to 4s, per couple. Roasting pigs 4s to 6s each. Butter 9d to 1s, cheese 6d to 7d, bacon and hams 5d to 6d, lard 5d to 6d per lb. Eggs 9d to 1s per dozen.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes £7 to £9, onions £10 to £20, per ton. Cabbages 4s to 12s, lettuces 6d to 1s 6d, pumpkins 6s to 11s per dozen; turnips 2s to 3s, carrots 1s to 3s, celery 4s to 9s, parsnips 2s to 3s, leeks 6s to 9s, asparagus 10s to 15s, shalots 6s to 8s per dozen bunches. Green peas 6s to 8s per bushel.

FRUIT.—Oranges 10d to 1s 6d, lemons 1s to 1s 6d, bananas 1s to 1s 3d per dozen; passion fruit 6d per dozen, loquats 4s to 6s per bushel.

FORAGE.—Hay £6 10s to £8 15s, straw £3 15s to £6 5s per ton; maize 3s 6d to 5s, oats 3s 3d to 3s 9d, barley 3s to 3s 6d per bushel; green food 10d to 1s per dozen bundles. A slight improvement in the supply this week, sixty-two loads having arrived to market.

BARK £3 to £3 15s per ton.

MAITLAND MARKETS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Business has been interrupted this week by the unsettled state of the weather.

Flour.—There is a good local demand for flour. Settlers have little or none in hand, and are purchasing sufficient to meet their consumption until harvest. The bakers' stocks are also bare; and as they have not of late been in the habit of contracting for large quantities, the demand for that portion of the trade continues active. Many orders from the country have yet to be executed, owing to the almost impassable state of the roads from the rains. There is now a general impression that retail prices will at least advance before harvest, and there is, therefore, a greater disposition to purchase. Fine flour is quoted; retail, at £22, and seconds at £20 per ton of 2000 lbs. The millers are indisposed to quit large parcels under these quotations, owing to the very bare margin left through the rate at which good imported wheat is procurable.

Wheat.—There has not been a single sample of home-grown wheat offered in the market this week. It is reported that a little might be obtained in the Wollombi district, but insufficient to in any way affect the market. The settlers have nearly all sold out, and any wheat they have still on hand is merely the remnant of last year's crop. The same remarks apply to settlers in the Hunter River district. Prices are nominal.

Maize.—At the beginning of the week several large parcels of first-class maize were purchased at 3s 3d per bushel. Since then transactions have been few, owing, in part, to the inclemency of the weather, and in part to the disposition of settlers to hold for higher prices, in consequence of the advance which has lately taken place in the Sydney markets. It is held by the majority of the settlers that as the great bulk of the maize has gone into consumption, and the importations of English oats to Melbourne and Sydney have not been so heavy during this as in former years, and as stocks of maize are not likely to be recruited until late in March next year, prices must advance. Many of those who are in a position to do so are, therefore, holding in anticipation of a decided improvement taking place; yet the wholesale buyers have not advanced the price to any appreciable extent, and transactions are consequently limited. Some of the settlers have refused to accept less than 3s 6d per bushel for average parcels, although that price is in advance of late quotations.

Bran.—There is an active demand for bran. It is well known that stocks are getting bare in the district. Enquiries from the Sydney market for large quantities have been numerous, and some moderate-sized parcels have changed hands. Pollard is also in much request, both wholesale and retail, and commands full rates. The wholesale quotation for both articles is £1 per ton, exclusive of bags.

Hay.—There has been an active demand for hay this week, influenced, no doubt, by the improvement in the Sydney market. A good deal of first-class lucerne, ready for shipment, has been sold at £5 10s per ton. Second-class lucerne has changed hands at £3 10s per ton. Quotations for oaten are nominal.

Tallow is quoted at 35s to 40s per cwt. wholesale; soap 28s per cwt. wholesale, 4½d to 5d per lb. retail; candles 7d per lb. wholesale, 8d retail.

Leather Market.—Maitland sole leather is quoted at from 1s to 1s 3d per lb.; Sydney sole leather, at from 1s 3d to 1s 4d; Maitland kips 2s, basils 12s to 15s per dozen; harness leather from 14d to 15d per lb.; calfskins (French), from 5s to 6s per lb.; colonial ditto 3s 6d to 5s.

Live Stock.—Porkers (at about 130 lbs. weight) 4½d to 5d per lb.

Butchers Meat.—Beef is quoted at 17s 6d to £1 per 100 lbs., retail 4d per lb.; mutton £1 12s 6d per 100 lbs., retail 3d per lb., lamb (per quarter), wholesale and retail 4s 6d.; pork 5d per lb. wholesale, retail 8d.

Colonial tobacco is quoted at 1s 3d to 1s 6d per lb., wholesale, retail 1s 6d to 2s; heavy 4d per lb. wholesale, retail 6d to 7d; beeswax 8d per lb. wholesale, retail 1s; colonial jam 1s per lb. wholesale, retail 1s 3d.

Millet Brooms.—Round 9s per dozen wholesale, retail 1s each; ditto ditto flat from 16s to 18s per dozen wholesale, retail from 1s 6s to 2s each.

Farm and Dairy Produce.—Bacon and hams 5d to 6d per lb. wholesale, retail 9d to 1s; cheese 5d to 6d per lb. wholesale, retail 7d to 10d; butter (plentiful) 1s per lb. wholesale, retail 1s 3d to 1s 6d; lard 6d to 7d per lb wholesale, retail 8d to 9d.

Poultry.—Fowls are quoted at from 2s 3d to 2s 9d per pair wholesale, retail from 3s 6d to 3s 6d; ducks at from 3s to 3s 6d per pair wholesale, retail from 3s 6d to 4s 6d; turkeys, from 7s to 8s per pair wholesale, retail at from 8s to 10s; geese, at from 6s to 7s per pair wholesale, retail from 7s to 9s; eggs, 8d per dozen wholesale, retail, 9d to 1s.

Vegetables.—Potatoes are quoted at from 6s to 9s per cwt. wholesale, retail 10s, and 1½d per lb.; turnips and carrots, 3s per dozen bunches wholesale, retail 4s; green onions, 1s 6d per dozen bunches wholesale, retail 2d per bunch; green peas, 4s per bushel wholesale, retail 1s 9d to 2s per peck; parsley, 1d per bunch wholesale, retail 1½d; green herbs, 3d to 4d per bunch wholesale, retail 4d to 6d.

Fruit.—Apples (very scarce) are quoted at 6s to 8s per dozen wholesale, retail 4s; oranges 9d to 1s per dozen wholesale, retail 9d to 1s 6d per dozen; lemons 9d per dozen wholesale, retail 9d; Lisbon lemons 6d per dozen wholesale, retail 9d; cocoanuts (very scarce) 4s per dozen wholesale, retail 6d to 1s each; loquats 3d per quart, retail 6d.

Labour Market.—Ploughmen, £35 to £40 per annum; shepherds and hutkeepers, £25 to £30; grooms and carters, £30 to £40; carpenters, 9s to 11s per day without rations; nursegirls, 5s to 7s per week; female cooks and laundresses, 8s to 12s per week, with board and lodging.

House Rent.—Four-roomed cottages, 8s to 15s per week, according to locality.

MAITLAND STATION AND STOCK REPORT.

[THOMAS CADELL.]

Stations.—In demand. Good sheep properties command very high rates.

Fat Cattle.—Supply not equal to demand. Those offered during the week sold at high rates. Those lots arriving next week likely to sell well. Quotations—15s to 18s per 100 lbs., very prime 22s per 100 lbs.

Fat Sheep.—Few in the market. The trade prepared to pay high prices for really prime. Quotations—17s to 20s for full fleeced wethers, ewes 11s to 14s, but small numbers only can be disposed of at these prices.

Store Cattle.—I have large lots on hand. Prices without alteration. Quotations, say from 35s to 40s for equal sexes, two to seven years, on station; all bullocks 47s 6d to 55s.

Store Sheep.—Large lots can be disposed of. Wethers and breeding ewes sell well. Quotations: Store wethers, 10s to 11s; breeding ewes, 11s to 13s; maiden ewes, 13s to 14s, but the latter rate is an extreme one; mixed lots, 9s to 10s.

Horses.—Numbers of unbroken stock have been sold during the week, and prices show an improvement on previous rates. Draught horses much inquired for; also, good saddle and harness horses if in condition.

Working bullocks very much wanted; good teams realise high prices.

Milch Cows sell well; also, small lots of quiet steers and heifers.

Pigs.—Dull of sale.

Wool.—None yet offering.

Tallow.—Little for sale. Beef, £38 to £40 per ton.

Hides.—Prime heavy, 12s 6d to 13s; middle qualities, 10s to 11s; light, station dried, 8s to 9s.

Sheepskins.—7d to 8½d per lb.

Land and Estates.—I have disposed of a small farm, and anticipate selling several fine properties shortly.

Money Market and Trade.—Loans negotiated at current rates of interest. Trade improving.

Result of Transactions.—Farm at Cessnock, 110 acres, for £100.

[BOBBS AND CO.]

The supply of fat stock in this market is much below the demand; consequently prices are still good for anything of fair quality. One small lot of fat cattle, cows and bullocks, the property of Charles Reynolds, Esq., of Tocal, came in for sale on Tuesday, and fetched about £7 10s, all round.

There have been but few sheep offered, some of which were disposed of at 18s 6d.

Good cattle and sheep are both much wanted, and none of the butchers having any stock on hand.

Prices may be quoted as follows:—
Fat bullocks, good, £6 to £7
Ditto cows, ditto, £4 10s to £5 10s and £6
Fat sheep, shorn wethers, 15s to 18s; ewes, 10s to 11s

There are advices of cattle to arrive, but some of them are said to be inferior, and will not in any way affect the value of the better descriptions.

27th September.

MELBOURNE STOCK MARKET.

[RAYE AND BUTCHART.]

Melbourne, Friday, September 21.

Fat Cattle.—A full supply this week of medium quality, which were sold at fair prices. 1631 head were penned. Country buyers took 401; shipping, 34; trade, 869; unsold, 62. There is no prospect of improvement on current prices; low class cattle are almost given away. Best bullocks, £7 10s to £8 10s; second class bullocks, £5 10s to £7; best cows, £6 to £8; second quality, £3 10s to £5 10s. We sold on Monday 103 cows from the Billybong, at £5 5s 6d average. Tuesday, 110 bullocks and cows from the same herd—bullocks, from £5 to £8 10s; cows, £4 10s to £6 10s, average £5 10s. On Wednesday, 247 head from Cerez, cows very nice, ranged from £4 15s to £8; bullocks, from £6 to £9.

Calves.—55 sold, from 20s 6d to 67s 6d, according to quality.

Fat Sheep.—The market is very depressed, and prices are giving way. This arises from the large numbers of sheep coming forward, coupled with the decreasing consumption. Numbers in, 8409. The trade took 5583; country buyers, 1334; shipping, 378; unsold, 1114. A few prime wethers fetched from 19s 6d to 20s, but the bulk of the sheep offered of good quality ranged from 15s 6d to 18s. Ewes are inquired for; such as were in the market realised from 12s 6d to 14s 6d. We sold 800 wethers at 18s.

Fat Lambs.—This trade is completely overdone. No fewer than 1256 offered. A great many withdrawn; such as were sold ranged from 5s to 11s 6d.

Store Stock.—We have no sales to report.

Stations.—We yesterday sold the Moira Cattle Station, with 7600 cattle at £7 per head, to James M'Kenzie, Esq., and the Moira Sheep Station, with 10,880 sheep at 31s per head, to Peter Murray, Esq. The other stations offered were withdrawn.

Horse Market.—Messrs. Purnell and Keighran report: The market has been well supplied with fresh stock this week, and prices have ruled high. Our sales are well attended, and competition brisk, especially for horses of a good stamp. On Monday, we sold a lot of stock horses, overlanded, with cattle, at from £8 15s to £16 10s; light harness horses, £14 to £18. On Tuesday, the first draft of 66 horses, broken and unbroken, from Messrs. J. and H. Bickerton's station—35 broken, at from £5 10s to £31, averaging £14 1s; unbroken, at from £4 15s to £12. On Wednesday, the second draft from the same station—31 broken, at from £7 to £29 10s, averaging £13; the remainder, unbroken, £6 10s to £16 averaging £9. Since last report, we have sold a large number of town lots—light harness and saddle horses, at from £10 5s to £38; hacks, £3 to £12; cobs, broken to hand, £13 15s to £14 10s.

[CLOUGH AND CO.'S WOOL REPORT.]

Wool.—The new wool continues to arrive but slowly, the present unsettled state of the weather has no doubt retarded shearing operations. We have a quiet week to report in this market, buyers not being disposed to operate in scoured wools to the same extent they have hitherto done, and the new wool is not being offered until sufficient is in the market to hold an auction sale. We are glad to be able to report that so far as we can judge at present, the growth of staple of the new wool to hand is quite equal, if not superior, in length and strength to the previous year's clip.

Tallow.—We have had more enquiry this week than we have had for some time back, the present low prices having induced shippers to come into the market. Our sales have been for beef and mixed, at from £42 to £44 per ton, and mutton, a superior sample, £53 per ton.

Hides.—The market still continues in a very depressed state, there being no buyers in the market for shipment. We have sold country hides from 10s to 11s each, at which prices for small parcels there are still buyers.

EAST MAITLAND.—6th September. Bay mare, short tail, 1 and like M (indistinct) near shoulder, blemish on off eye, much saddle marked, has been shod, broken in, hind feet white, star on forehead, 10 years old, 15 hands high; appears to have been ridden down the country and then turned loose. To be sold on 19th October.

DENILIQUIN.—8th September. From Lower Deniliquin: Bay gelding, black points, docked tail, saddle marked, aged, 16 hands 1 inch high, blind near eye, 8 near shoulder, T near neck. On 13th September, from Upper Deniliquin: Bay mare, blaze down face, long tail, off hind foot white, unbroken, GH near shoulder. Bay filly foal, unbranded. Bay mare, JX off shoulder, AL conjoined near shoulder, 6 near rump. Bay horse foal, unbranded. Light bay gelding, 15 hands high, unbroken, no brand visible. Bay stallion, 4 years old, unbranded. On 13th September, from the same place: Bay gelding, 15 hands high, saddle marked, aged, small snip on nose, 3 off shoulder, D near cheek, BO near neck, AH over IT near shoulder. To be sold on 19th October.

TAMWORTH.—14th September. From Atraiga: Light grey mare, HD conjoined near shoulder. On 8th September, from the T. R. L. and M. Co.'s Estate: Chestnut horse, 3M near shoulder, blind foot white. To be sold on 19th October.

STRAY THOUGHTS ON REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

"The summer air is one perpetual strife." Have you ever watched the conflict of a couple of pugnacious *ants*? how they strive to tear one another in pieces—or of a couple of game birds,—or of a pair of bulls or stallions in the fields?—or imagined the encounter of two full-grown "lords of the desert?" Was not the deadly pugnacity of man evidenced immediately after the fall? Is not all history, ancient and modern, full of recitals of the conflicts of man with man? Does not the cry of "Væ victis," which we read of in our young days still thrill us in our mature years? Can we not realise in idea, at least, the meaning of the words *gaudia certaminis?* "They cry, Peace, peace, and there is no peace,"—will the time *ever* arrive when universal peace will prevail? Never, while man remains as he is. Christianity has not secured it, and can any teaching or influence prevail where *that* has failed? Is not this love of conflict one of the elements of progress,—however much, for a time, it retards,—the more to accelerate the advance of civilisation? Let us then accept the necessity and make the most of it.

The profession of arms has ever been held honourable, and the soldier—if free from conventional or personal *maculæ*, sometimes, it is to be regretted, damaging his repute—has a right to stand in the presence of all men as an equal of the best: it is necessary that he who devotes his time, his life, to the service of his country should be sustained by that country even more handsomely than he is; and the term *mercenary* should not be offensively applied; it is however his duty to be *perfect* in the art or profession to which he is devoted, and to hold himself as the servant—in the same sense that Bishops, and officers of the State of all degrees, are servants—and not as the master or the superior of the public by whom he is paid. He may be the superior in the knowledge of his profession —in which it is his bounden duty to be perfect—to the Volunteer, or he may be his superior in rank or social position; but, "cæteris paribus," the regular soldier is *not* superior to the citizen soldier, and has no right to assume a superiority, especially as the Volunteer *freely* gives to the State that for which the regular soldier is paid—his time, his strength, his courage, his devotion, his life! For, be it not imagined by any of those who now enrol themselves in the ranks of the "glorious Volunteers" (I quote the words of the immortal Grattan), that, in case of their being required to devote their lives at a moment's notice, to the defence of their country, there could be any evasion or holding back without the same infamy and punishment that await the paid soldier in the case of similar dereliction. The time, I believe, is not far distant when the Volunteer army of each civilised country will be its *principal* military institution; when the enormous cost of maintaining a large *paid* Military force will form a grave question for the public to consider; and when that force will be retained as a basis only for larger temporary formations, which the surrounding Volunteer materials would so readily supply, rather than for home tyranny or foreign aggression.

S. Y. C.

Friday morning, 28th September.

NAVIGATION OF WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.

In the early part of the present year, there was published in this journal, a copy of a petition to the Governor-General, signed by the owners of property on and near the shores of Woolloomooloo bay, and of other residents both in East and West Sydney, and owners of coasting and other vessels belonging to the port of Sydney, praying his Excellency to take into consideration the long deferred promises of successive ministries to introduce into Parliament a bill to authorise the Government to adjust the claims of the owners of land on the shores of Woolloomooloo Bay; across which they further prayed, that a wharf or semi-circular quay, should be constructed, as promised by the late Sir Charles Fitzroy, in a proclamation, dated so far back as the 10th of October, 1851.

Upon presenting, by a deputation, this petition to the then Minister for Public Works, Mr. Eager, he expressed in warm terms, his anxious wish to have this *quæstio vexata* satisfactorily arranged. Upon the accession of the present Ministry to office, Mr. Robertson, in reply to a question put to him in the Assembly by Mr. Parkes, stated that it was the intention of the Government to make such provision, in their new bill for regulating the alienation of Crown lands, as would meet that part of the prayer of the owners of land having frontages to Woolloomooloo Bay. Accordingly, in the so promised land bill, we find the following sections:—

VIII. The Governor, with the advice aforesaid, may cause to be filled in and reclaimed from the waters of any harbour or river, land lying beyond or below water mark, and may let or sell the same by public auction, provided that the damage if any to lands severed from immediate contact with the water shall be determined by appraisement; account being taken of any increased value conferred on such lands in consequence of the reclamation aforesaid, or by the construction of wharfs, streets, or other public works; and the amount of such award shall be paid to the owner of the land so severed. Provided always, that the intention to fill in and reclaim such land, shall have been previously intimated by a notice in the *Gazette*, at least three months before such filling in or reclamation is commenced.

IX. The Governor, with the like advice, may authorise any proprietor of land having frontage to harbour or river to fill in and reclaim any land adjoining thereto, and lying beyond or below high water mark, or to erect a wharf or jetty upon or over the same; and on payment of an adequate money consideration, to be determined by appraisement, such land or any land which may already have been so reclaimed, under competent authority, shall become vested in fee simple in such proprietor, and may be granted to him accordingly.

But whilst (should the bill pass) these provisions may satisfy the claims of those owners of land which will be damaged by severance from the waters of Woolloomooloo Bay, the second prayer of the petitioners, in respect to the construction of the quay remains unheeded. Indeed, as they set forth in their petition, the then proposed expenditure of £2000 for the construction of a small wooden pier at the extension of Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, appeared to be tantamount to an abandonment of the intention proclaimed by the Government in 1851, to construct the quay. Since then the said sum has been voted by Parliament, and a contract for the erection of the pier has been accepted, a work which will chiefly benefit the owners of the steamboats running between Woolloomooloo Bay, Manly Beach, and Watson's Bay; in a word, it appeared to be a palpable job for the interest of a few particular persons, and to the damage of the public.

In November, 1856, the late Mr. Robert Campbell moved, in the Legislative Assembly, an address to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of the House "copies of all correspondence which has passed between the Government and the owners of land with water frontages at Woolloomooloo Bay, and of the reports of the Surveyor-General or other officers, in reference to the proposal for filling up the head of the Bay and reclaiming the land in that locality." These papers, which on their production in August, 1857, were ordered to be printed, occupy no less than seventy pages; the dates extending from the 12th June, 1830, to the 31st March, 1857; and they afford a significant illustration of official circumlocution. We find seventy letters, petitions, reports, and minutes, on the general question: and eighty-seven in reference to particular applications—the official documents, from first to last, setting forth the anxiety of the Government to meet, as soon as possible, the views, not only of the direct applicants, but of the whole of the residents of that extensive portion of the city lying east of Hyde Park. We find the Crown law officers, the Surveyor-General, and his deputies, and the Colonial Architect, urgently pressed by the Executive to furnish reports and plans, and being smartly snubbed, in some cases, for their delay. For example, in a letter from the Colonial Secretary to the late Sir Thomas Mitchell, 2nd of May, 1855, in respect to his explaining some obstacles that existed in the way of making immediate soundings at the head of the Bay, he says, "his Excellency was pleased to remark, that he would be better pleased were you to devise means of carrying out objects, instead of writing long letters to excuse your non-performance of them."

Upwards of ten years have elapsed since this important question was first mooted, and the question naturally arises, "What is the reason that the Government, by constructing a small wooden pier on the east side of the Bay, seem to ignore the proclaimed promise to construct a semicircular quay?" The reason may, we believe, be stated in a few words.

At the latter end of 1850, Mr. Assistant-Surveyor Millington was directed by the Surveyor-General to prepare plans, estimates, &c., for the proposed quay, but the statement of the probable cost of its construction completely astounded the Government. He first set down £7696 for the formation of a copper dam, for excluding the water during the progress of the work, and then £22,833 for the permanent sea wall, making a total of £30,529; and this estimate was based upon the supposition that the quarry in the Domain would be used without charge for the stone itself. Now, when the deputation referred to above waited upon Mr. Eager, the enormous amount of this estimate formed the chief subject of discussion, and one of its members, Mr. Calder, clearly explained its extravagance. He stated that, fourteen years ago, he constructed a sea-wall on the east side of Mossman's Bay, Port Jackson, with a commodious wharf. The dimensions of this structure were as follows:—Sea-wall 150 feet long, and 14 feet high, formed of eleven massive courses of freestone taken from the quarries on the shore; two return stone walls, at the ends of the wharf, 30 feet long, 14 feet high; the wharf 33 feet wide. This work, including quarrying, dressing, removing many tons of ballast which had been sunk along the shore, forming the wharf, and constructing three block holes with timbers, for the purpose of heaving down ships (for which object the wharf was especially built), was completed by Mr. Calder for £328, and, as respects the position of the sea-wall, it was a far more difficult work to execute than a similar one would be across Woolloomooloo Bay. Taking the width of the Bay at low water mark, at 1010 feet, Mr. Calder estimates that the cost of erecting a stone sea-wall, and forming and paving a substantial wharf, on the same design as that in Mossman's Bay, would not exceed £3500; and looking at the durability of that work, which has stood the test of so many years, the idea of adopting Mr. Millington's plan is not likely to be entertained by Parliament.

Having said thus much in respect to the quay, we will proceed to a second feature in reference to the non-reclamation of the flat below high water mark, and that is the absence of either drainage or sewerage in a part of the city where these sanitary aids are most especially needed. By not even erecting a sea-wall at the brim of the flat, and so prevent its extension, it daily encroaches on the waters of the bay; and as it is the receptacle of all the debris and filth which is washed down from the steep roads, streets, and lanes that slope down from the South Head Road to the flat, whilst no provision for the necessary drainage has been made, the poisonous exhalations are productive of the most injurious, and, indeed, fatal effects, more especially as regards destruction of the health and lives of young children. In a minute of Sir Thomas Mitchell, dated 13th January, 1852, he states that he considered it is duty to point out that a very large sewer, like the ancient Cloaca of Rome, should be carried from Palmer-street, along Susan-street, and by Bourke-street into the sea; and, three years afterwards, in a minute of the Crown Law officers of that day, the imperative necessity for laying down a distinct plan of drainage was particularly dwelt upon; and they suggested that some plan should be adopted of executing it retained in the hands of the Government, for protecting the bay from being filled up the very great quantities of sand that are washed down from the gritty streets of Woolloomooloo, in all heavy rains,—such as the formation of a reservoir for collecting the surface drainage, and giving the sand time to settle.

We cannot conceive that the state of Woolloomooloo, whether as regards the navigation of its bay, or the filthy state of its streets, can much longer remain neglected by Parliament. The population of that division of the city may now be estimated at 17,000 persons, whilst new buildings are rising in every direction. We believe that, in place of embodying in the new Land Bill the provisions for reclaiming lands from the waters of any harbour (as cited above), it would have been better to have brought in a *separate* bill to enable the Government to adjust the claims of the owners of land on the shores of Woolloomooloo Bay. The many changes in the Government since the date of Sir Charles Fitz Roy's proclamation have kept in abeyance this long pending question; and serious pecuniary losses, entailing, in several cases, the utter ruin of families, have been the result of ten years' delay in arranging their just claims.

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SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special general meeting of the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving from Captain J. C. Perry, of Melbourne, an explanation of his invention for lessening the risks of disasters at sea by collision. About twenty members were present.

The Chairman (Mr. Stewart), in introducing Captain Perry, observed that they must all agree that his invention was one of the very highest importance, and that it merited the careful consideration of every one connected with the mercantile or shipping interest. He hoped the invention would meet with the encouragement it deserved.

Captain Perry said he felt very grateful to the members of the Chamber for having convened a special meeting for the purpose of receiving an explanation of his invention, as, being about immediately to return to Melbourne, he would not otherwise have had any opportunity of meeting them. The invention which he proposed to submit was an instrument for preventing collisions at sea, and shipwrecks on the coast. The desirability of additional means of preventing these disasters would appear when it was seen that according to the National Statistics no fewer than 2665 collisions had taken place during the last four years, irrespective of those very severe cases, in which the vessels had almost instantly foundered, and also of those less severe cases which did not necessitate the running into port. He did not wish in the least to reflect on the professional unskilfulness or on any want of vigilance as having been the causes of these collisions, but it was his object to show that such accidents had arisen almost entirely from the want of additional scientific apparatus. With regard to cases of collision it was clear to him that the precautionary means that had been adopted by the authorities in Great Britain had served to increase the disasters rather than to diminish them, and this, not because there was no wisdom or discretion exercised in the framing of the law, but from the fact that the framers of the law assumed the mariner to possess means which he really did not enjoy. For instance, the law required that when two ships approached each other at sea, the helms of both vessels should be ported, when by continuing their courses they would run into danger. It would be seen that the framers of the law supposed a knowledge of the circumstances under which the ships would run into danger was possessed by those in charge of the ships. But the statistics of the last few years plainly showed that seamen, generally speaking, were not able to tell whether, on sighting another vessel's light, there would be danger in proceeding on their courses or not. In three recent cases of collision that had taken place on the coast of Australia, the ships were commanded by able and respectable men, and all the precautionary means which the law provided were taken. It could clearly be seen that in each of these cases the requirements of the law exercised a mischievous influence on the minds of the seamen, as had these ships continued in their first courses they would have gone clear of one another; but being uncertain as to the safety of their courses, those in charge of the ships acted as nine out of ten captains would have acted—they ported their helms. The consequence of this was to destroy the natural order in which the ships would otherwise have passed each other. In each case the ships might with perfect safety have passed each other at various distances on the starboard side, but their orders were to pass on the port side. It might be asked, how was this to be remedied? Was the law to be abolished? or were the lights to be done away with? In answer to this he would say that he had invented an instrument which was intended to be an auxiliary to the lights, and to enable a mariner, when he saw a ship's lights, to know whether the course he was steering might be safely continued or not. Whenever this instrument should show him that there would be danger if he continued his course it would be his duty to port his helm. This he believed to have been the simple intention of the law he had referred to; it did not mean that when two ships were both pursuing safe courses their helms should be ported, as their natural order would be thereby counteracted, and they would run an imminent risk of a collision. It was for some years the opinion of masters of ships that the introduction of lights upon ships had not diminished the number of accidents at sea. The lights then referred to were the bright lights carried by sailing ships and the coloured lights carried by steamers, for it was only about two years ago that coloured lights were introduced into sailing ships. An official report at home showed that the collisions during the last two years had vastly exceeded those during the two previous consecutive years, the excess amounting to no less than thirty-two per cent. His instrument was especially adapted for preventing a class of collisions which were by far the most numerous—those occurring when ships sighted one another in fair weather. A writer in the *Nautical Magazine* for November, 1857, had shown from the wreck return published by the Board of Trade, that, while five collisions had taken place in thick and foggy weather in the day time, nineteen had occurred in the night time, and that while in clear weather thirty-four collisions had occurred in the day time, there had been eighty-one in the night time. This led to the inference that the collisions had been five times as numerous as if the ships had been allowed to sail haphazard and pass as best they might. The instrument he had invented was intended exclusively to prevent that class of collisions where lights were exhibited. Captain Perry then produced the instrument to which he had referred; it consisted of a brass dial in a mahogany frame; round the centre of the dial were described seven equidistant circles denoting miles, which were again divided into tenths. The points of the compass were divided into half points, quarter points, and eighths, each division being marked by a row of perforations from the centre to the circumference; these graduations occupied three-fourths of the dial, the remaining portion being devoted to a distance table. The only other apparatus consisted of some pins to fix into the holes, and a pair of parallel rulers with double slides, and graduated to correspond with the dial. As the points represented distances from the centre, as well as bearing, both the bearing and distance of an object supposed to be seen from the centre could be marked off by inserting a pin on the face of the dial. In proceeding to explain the uses of his instrument, Captain Perry referred to a pamphlet which he had published on the subject, copies of which were placed in the hands of the members, and which contains the following explanation of the manner of working the dial:—"When a vessel, or a vessel's light is sighted, the bearing of it is taken by the ship's compass; the time noted by the minute-hand of a watch or timekeeper (disregarding seconds); and the distance estimated: that bearing and distance is at once marked off, by inserting a pin at a corresponding distance from the centre, on the line representing the bearing; the pin will then show the first position of the approaching ship, in relation to the first position of the observing one, which is always represented by the centre of the dial. A short interval is now allowed to elapse, which may range from four minutes to fifteen, according to the distance the other vessel may be off, and the rapidity or otherwise with which she seems to approach; then a second bearing is taken, the time noted, and the distance estimated, as before. This bearing and distance is not marked off from the centre like the first, but from the second position of the observing vessel, because she has changed her place during the interval between the bearings. Now the distance run from the centre, by the observing ship, is taken out in a moment from the table, and marked off on the line representing her course (or nearest representing it), and so fixes the second position of the observing vessel: to that position, then, the second bearing and distance is transferred, by means of the parallel ruler, in the same manner as a bearing is transferred from a compass on a chart, to any given point. The direction for doing so may be given as follows: Lay the ruler across the centre of the dial, with the edge along the line of the second bearing, then push forward the slide to touch the pin, and, whilst it is in that position count along the distance-scale (which is on the edge of the ruler) a number of miles, from the pin, equal to the estimated distance, and insert a third pin there, which will mark the second position of the approaching vessel. The process will now be completed, by making what is called the correcting shift. This is done by estimating the hourly speed of the approaching vessel, and then shifting the first inserted pin along the same line that it was placed on, to such a distance from the last inserted pin, as shall be shown by the table to be the distance run by that vessel during the measured interval of time, at the estimated speed: the distance scale on the ruler will easily measure off the proper distance between the pins. The courses of both vessels will then be apparent; that of the approaching ship, being shown by the pair of pins remote from the centre, and that of the observing ship by the direction of the other pin from the centre; the angle at which the courses cross each other will also be seen. Then, as a general rule, to know which ship will pass ahead: place the parallel ruler along the line of the first positions, with the cut end almost touching the pin, and push forward the slide towards the second positions; then, the ship whose pin the slide first comes up against, will pass ahead of the other, and far off, or near, according as whether the other pin is far off or near the edge of the ruler at this time. But should it happen that the slide comes up against both pins at once; then the edge indicates that the ships will approach so near to each other, as to be in danger of a collision. And this rule will always hold good, irrespective of any errors that may still pervade the estimated distances. Finally, by placing a pin in the centre, and then sliding a model down over each pair of pins, the relative positions the vessels will assume at their nearest point of approach will be strikingly illustrated. It may be well to know, in this manner, what will be the longitudinal inclination of the ships towards each other, in any case when they will pass very near, especially in the night; but it is not necessary always to use the models." Captain Perry proceeded to state that by the use of the dial the course of any ship sighted at sea might be approximated, and thereby all danger of coming into collision averted. It was not, however, sufficient for the commander of a ship to ascertain that another ship would at the rate they were proceeding pass clear of his ship, because although the mathematical features of the case might prove that the ships would pass each other at the time the observation was made when they were several miles apart, an emergency might arise, and the ships' course might be affected by a flaw in the wind. Captain Perry then called the attention of the Chamber to some of the diagrams in his pamphlet which showed that the courses of three or more ships in different directions might be ascertained, and be kept clear of by the use of his invention. The next object aimed at in the introduction of the dial was the prevention of shipwrecks. This was perhaps of more importance than the other object, as collisions did not bear so large a proportion of the disasters that took place at sea eastward of the Cape of Good Hope as they did the other side. It was rather remarkable that while he was bringing this subject before them two cases of collision were being adjudicated upon, the one having occurred lately at the Sydney Heads, and the other having been between the Great Britain and the Oscar. It was shown in an official document that no less than 2312 vessels had been lost in the course of the last four years through errors in navigation alone. The way in which these errors arose was in not determining the true position of the ship at the time when the bearing of an object on shore was taken. It was necessary that not only the bearing of an object, but that its distance must be ascertained, and many ships had been lost through the masters of vessels not being able to determine the position by triangulation. On this point Captain Perry quoted from his pamphlet some observations on the error which caused the loss of the Dunbar—the captain's misjudging her distance from the light at the time of altering her course to run in for the port. The necessity of some such instrument for ascertaining the distance was the greater when it was remembered that, at the hour when they were most needed the master of a ship lost the advantage of the judgment and vigilance of his officers, because not one of them would venture to tell him they thought he was running too near the shore. After a few further remarks in illustration of the advantages which the use of his dial would confer, and adverting to the favourable notice which it had received here and in the neighbouring colonies, Captain Perry concluded by thanking the Chamber for allowing him to introduce his instrument to their notice.

Mr. H. Moore proposed a vote of thanks to Captain Perry for the trouble he had taken in laying his invention before the Chamber. He had no doubt that it would prove of very great value.

Mr. J. C. Williams seconded the motion, characterising the invention as a great boon to the mercantile community and to the world at large. The instrument having been now submitted to the public, its value would very soon be tested.

The Chairman, in conveying to Captain Perry the thanks of the Chamber, remarked that he must expect to experience with respect to his invention the same drawbacks which other valuable discoveries had met with. Such inventions were often apparently slighted for a time, as people were very slow in appreciating anything new, or in letting go their preconceived notions however erroneous they might be; but he had no doubt that the more this instrument was known the better it would be appreciated.

Captain Perry having briefly acknowledged the vote of thanks, the meeting broke up.

The pamphlet above referred to is entitled, "A Brief Treatise on Collisions at Sea and Shipwrecks," and contains some valuable information and suggestions bearing upon those subjects, in addition to an elucidation of the uses of Captain Perry's instrument. Several copies were purchased by the members of the Chamber, and we understand that some copies have been left with the secretary for the convenience of any who may be desirous of making themselves acquainted with the valuable invention.

WINDSOR.

[From our Correspondent.]

HAWKESBURY RACES.

Second Day.

Although the second day is generally looked upon as a bye day, and the attendance in consequence never so great as on the first and third days, yet we cannot help expressing our gratification at beholding so good a turn out, all things considered, as we did yesterday. The racing of Calypso, in the "Ladies' Purse," was again the theme of admiration, it being expected, after her severe work on the first day, that she would not put in an appearance; and the result will show that she proved herself to be a mare of extraordinary powers of endurance. A great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed at the racing of Young Morgan, who was considered the favourite in the Ladies' Purse, he having brought up the rear in a very unmistakeable manner. Old Warrior ran well for second place with Calypso, Bottler a tolerably good third. For the Hurry Skurry, Wonder, a very promising little horse, ran well, beating six others. The Hack Race was very well contested, and excited a degree of interest unusual for a hack race. Mr. Clark's Burrin-bar won the first and third heat, after a good contest with old Scrubber. The weather was very threatening, but held up. The following is an account of the racing:—

First Race.—The Ladies' Purse of 40 sovereigns, with a sweep of 2 sovereigns added; for all horses, to be handicapped by the stewards. One event twice round. Second horse to receive 5 sovereigns. Entrance £3.

R. J. Galom's g. m. Calypso, 8st. (Smith)	1
J. H. Rutter's b. g. Warrior, 7st.	2
W. Town's b. h. Bottler, 9st. 2lb.	3
J. Onus' b. h. B T F y, 7st. 12lb.	
J. Cribb's blk. h. Lucks All, 7st.	
T. Ivory's b. g. Young Morgan, 9st. 2lb.	
J. Driscoll's r. g. Swindler, 7st. 12lb.	
Schofield's g. g. Bunting Joe (scratched), 6st.	

This was a beautifully contested race, and ended, after a splendid race home between Calypso and Warrior, in a victory for the former by about half a length. Young Morgan last.

Second Race.—The Hurry Skurry of 25 sovereigns, with a sweep of 1 sovereign each added. To be handicapped by the stewards. Second horse to receive 3 sovereigns. Heats once round and a distance. Entrance, £1 10s. at the post.

Mr. ——— b. h. Wonder, 8st. 12lbs.	1	1
Eaton's N. Not, 7st. 5lb.	3	2
Farlow's Jacky Ranger, 6st. 12lb.	2	
Onus' A...ar, 8st. 4lb		
Rother's Pink Bonny, 7st. 7lb.		
Quaclin's Pussy Cat, 7st. 12lb.		
Smith's Nob, 6st. 5lb.		

This race resulted in a tolerably easy victory for Wonder, against which horse a protest was entered by Mr. Eaton, for crossing his horse in the first heat; the stewards decided against the protest.

Third Race.—The Hack Race of 15 sovereigns, with a sweep of 1 sovereign each added. The winner to be sold for £30; any surplus to go to the funds. Mile heats. Entrance £1. Second horse to receive 2 sovereigns.

Mr. Clark's g. m. Burrin-bar	1	2	1
Rural's b. h. Scrubber	2	1	2
Shepherd's Unknown			

This race was very well contested, and created a little excitement, particularly after the second heat. This ended the second day of the Hawkesbury races.

WEST MAITLAND.

[From our Correspondent.]

The Crops.—Settlers who have been in town to-day (Thursday) represent that the loss which will be sustained by the late continued inclemency of the weather will be much greater than has been anticipated. In most of the low lands the water has remained on the ground so long that the crops in those localities will be almost entirely destroyed. The rain which first fell quite saturated the ground with wet, so that it would not soak in the subsequent rains, and it is in consequence of this that the damage is greater in extent than was presumed. Even the wheat on the high lands is likely to suffer from the wet, since the grain is not likely to fill out well, and there is every probability of rust being prevalent next harvest. It is needless to particularise localities, as these remarks have a general application to the low lands of the district.

Sacred Music Concert.—On Wednesday evening a complimentary concert to the Rev. J. Griffith, on his departure from Maitland, was given in the hall of the School of Arts, West Maitland. The design of giving the concert originated with some members of the Philharmonic Society, with a view of reducing with the proceeds the debt on the Congregational Church, which it was well known was an object which would have the best sympathies of Mr. Griffith. The time for preparation was short, but yet the execution of the several pieces selected for the occasion was highly creditable. Mr. James Dean acted as conductor, and Mr. Moore presided at the harmonium. Notwithstanding the very unpleasant state of the streets and the threatening aspect of the weather, the hall was filled to the door. At the conclusion of the concert Mr. Griffith appeared on the platform, and expressed his thanks, first to the singers for their kind services, and then to the audience, for paying so high a compliment as to attend on an evening when the heavens were weeping. He said that was his last night in Maitland and the recollection of it would never be effaced from his memory. It was the only part of New South Wales in which he had ever lived, and there was no other part in the colony in which he would sooner reside. He should ever feel a deep interest in its welfare and hoped it would ever maintain its position as the second town of the colony. The proceeds of the concert would be entirely devoted to the object for which it was originally designed—an object that was dear to his heart. Since he first took up his residence in Maitland it had been his lot to take part in a variety of public matters. He referred more particularly to the Hospital and School of Arts, and although hardly any public man could perform his duty without treading on the toes of some one, he was proud to think that although it had been his aim to do his duty faithfully, he left behind him in Maitland so very many friends. It had been his study through life to act up to the dictates of conscience as to his duty. Duty had first called him to the Hunter River district, and duty was now leading him to rend asunder ties which to him were very dear, to leave it for Queensland. He thanked them one and all for their kindness, and would implore for them the Divine blessing. Mr. Griffith evidently spoke under feelings of strong emotion which were responded to by the meeting, in which the expressions of regret at his departure from the town were unanimous.

The Weather.—Yesterday's *Maitland Mercury* says:—We have not yet fairly parted with the rainy weather, several showers have fallen on Tuesday, and yesterday being cloudy and threatening. We are sorry to hear further confirmation of the extent of growing wheat crop now standing in water, from the effect of the surface water running off the hills, on to the rich land below, which in most cases lays lower than the banks of the rivers and creeks, and thus lagoons are formed in such continued wet weather as we now have had. Happily the Hunter has not shown any sign of rising from the rains, since it fell after the storm waters of Monday, the 17th, ran off. Both the Paterson and Williams have been slightly in fresh, we hear, but not sufficient to overflow anywhere. The low country is, however, now full of standing water, and heavy rains might easily cause a fresh, or even flood.—Writing from Singleton on the 25th, the correspondent of the same journal remarks:—During the last few days we have experienced continual showery weather. Although these showers have not been heavy, some of the forward wheat is already beginning to suffer from too much moisture. In the event of more rain falling at present, we are afraid that the greater portion of the early wheat crop will have to be cut down for fodder.—The Scone correspondent of the *Mercury* writes, at same date:—We have had most beautiful growing showers and sunshiny days during the past few days. There has been one or two days certainly cold and raw windy, but everything wears a most verdant appearance, and promises well. To-day, a rather cold and high wind from the north, with threatening clouds.

Cricketing.—The inaugurating match of the cricketing season came off with the most perfect *eclat* on Saturday last, the parties contending for the first laurel-sprigs being an eleven of the St. Vincent's (Braidwood) Club, and an eleven from the ranks of the Zingari. As the opening match of the ensuing cricketing campaign it passed off auspiciously, the reunion of friends and players being characterised by the most harmonious unanimity and cheerful concord. Just at sundown the stumps were drawn, at the suggestion of Mr. Larmer, the Zingari having three wickets left wherewith to score 47 runs.—*Braidwood Observer.*

GOLD NEWS.

Lambing Flat Diggings.—Arrival of Three Hundred Ounces of Gold Dust and Nuggets.—Mr. Crozier, of the Oriental Bank, has returned from a visit to the Lambing Flat diggings, and the account he gives of them accords with the most favourable representations that we have placed before our readers. There appears to be a large quantity of gold in the hands of the miners, and being unprepared to purchase to any great extent, Mr. Crozier was able to secure only 200 ounces, but that amount could have been considerably increased had he supplied himself with a larger amount of bank notes. He states that it would be impossible to give any accurate idea of the number of diggers, as they are scattered over a considerable area; and, although he was unsuccessful in the endeavour to learn about individual yields, he saw sufficient to satisfy himself that the different parties were getting the metal in remunerative quantities. Mr. Gibbons, of Burrowa, who also has just returned from the diggings, expresses the same opinion as to their apparent fruitfulness. The gold brought in is of the same kind as that we had previously seen from the same diggings. Mr. Crozier informs us that it is worth £3 14s. to £3 14s. 6d. on the ground, according to the manner in which it has been cleaned. There is at the present time an abundance of water, and if that should fail the diggers would be able to get a supply by cutting a race from a lagoon about two miles off. The quartz reef is attracting much attention there, as it is believed that it is payable from the very surface. The width of the vein has not yet been discovered, as no one will undertake the opening of the reef until the mining regulations are brought into operation.

A large number of Chinamen are at work here, but they appear to keep aloof from the European diggers. Last week a tent belonging to one of them was cut open, and a sum of money, about £10, stolen therefrom. The thief also was a Chinaman. The diggings appear to be very orderly, with the exception of a little intemperance, which is not to be wondered at. It is not possible to ascertain the amount of gold procured at the new diggings, as parcels are purchased by Bathurst and Carcoar buyers as well as Burrowa and Yass, but we have reason to believe that some heavy lots have found their way through private hands to the former places.

Within the week, the Commercial Bank (Yass branch) purchased 70 ozs. from these diggings. The price given in town for clean parcels is £3 15s. 3d.

Mr. Commissioner Beckham, in company with Mr. W. D. Campbell, of Burrowa, called at our office yesterday evening with some later intelligence respecting the diggings. Mr. Beckham showed us two nuggets of gold, one of which weighed 17 dwts. 15 grs., and the other 4 dwts. 17 grs. The larger nugget was flat and apparently much water-worn. They had been procured by a party of Chinamen, working on ground that had been abandoned at the first opening of the diggings. These nuggets were found at a greater depth than was reached by the party that opened the claim, and therefore give hope that heavy gold may be found in deep sinking. Mr. Campbell had seen a parcel of forty-five ounces in Mr. Hancock's hands at Burrowa, and amongst it were many nuggets of the size of the smaller one shown to us. The diggings now extend over twenty miles, and the population is guessed at from 800 to 1000. While Mr. Beckham was there, he marked out six claims for the discoverers of the quartz reef, and at their request gave them a memorandum, which they believed would be sufficient to restrain any of the other diggers from trespassing on the ground, and would no doubt be acted upon by the Gold Commissioner when appointed. Mr. Beckham brought into town eighty ounces of gold-dust, forty-five of which are included in the parcel of 200 ounces purchased by Mr. Crozier. As an instance of success, we may mention that two men showed the Commissioner fifteen and a quarter ounces of gold, which was the result of their joint work for one week.—*Yass Courier* of Wednesday.

The Turon Rush.—The excitement caused by the late rush to the Lower Turon, mentioned in our issue of Saturday, appears to be steadily on the increase. A specimen of the "washing stuff" from Hayes' claim, taken at random, was brought to our office yesterday, by Sergeant M'Clure, and it had not been in our possession many minutes before we were besieged by persons anxious to inspect it. Having been examined by connoisseurs, it is pronounced to be surpassingly rich, the gold throughout the mass being clearly perceptible to the eye, and much of it large enough to be picked out by the fingers.—*Bathurst Times* of Wednesday.

Sofala, September 25.—Writing to the *Times* at the above date, the correspondent of that journal says:—I send you, per favour of Sergeant M'Clure, a sample of washing stuff, taken out of Hayes' claim on the New Rush, Lower Turon, which, you will observe, is of exceedingly rich quality. There is twelve feet of washing-stuff in this claim, and it will average one ounce per dish; in fact, such a claim of such an extent and richness, has never been known before on the Turon. There are plenty other good claims on the same rush, which are very good and rich; but Robert Hayes' claim is the pink.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Distinguished Visitors.—Our Deniliquin contemporary, the *Southern Courier*, of the 21st instant, says:—Mr. Don's threat to drive the Victorian squatters across the Murray, appears to be in process of accomplishment. On Monday three canvas-covered vehicles, containing Messrs. O'Shanassy, M.L.A., R. S. Anderson, M.L.A., Hugh Glass, Donald Ferguson, John Watson, and James Maiden, arrived in Deniliquin from Echuca. They left next day *en route* for the Lachlan, and on Tuesday night the ex-premier enjoyed the privilege of camping out. The party are supposed to be on business as well as pleasure bent, and their intentions to include a look at the country between the Lachlan and the Darling, which just now they will have an opportunity of seeing to very great advantage.

Snakes.—Although the weather has not been sufficiently warm to bring forth these reptiles from their torpid state, there are, we hear, numbers of them about on low lands and along the banks of the river, washed out by the late heavy and continuous rain. They are not quite so lively as at midsummer, but sufficiently dangerous to induce persons to be upon their guard. Two of the diamond species were destroyed in the Douro Paddock last week.—*Yass Courier.*

Monster Turnip.—A Murrumbidgee correspondent informs us of a gigantic turnip grown at Benduck, the station of Mr. Barber, about ten miles below Hay. It was 36 inches in circumference one way, 22 inches the other; and it weighed with top 30 lbs. and 21 lbs. without.—*Southern Courier.*

St. Peter's Church, Cowra.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Presbyterian Church at Cowra, came off on Thursday last. The weather was very favourable, and there was a large assemblage.—*Free Press.*

New Pump for Mining Purposes.—Dr. Beer, of this town, is engaged, we understand, in the construction of a pump of a novel design for gold-mining purposes. The apparatus, from the ease and effect of its working, is calculated to compete with and supersede everything hitherto in use as a pump.—*Braidwood Observer.*

A Desperate Career Cut Short.—At the Circuit Court on Monday, a man calling himself John O'Brien, was convicted of robbing Henry Pepper, farmer, on the highway between Shelly's Flats and Marengo, and was sentenced to six years' penal servitude. This desperado has been identified as being John Kelly, who on the 21st of June last robbed the station of Bellevale, near Yass; and who, on the 27th of August, in company with two others, robbed John Hurley near Binalong, of a quantity of money and a horse. It has also been ascertained that a horse found in his possession when apprehended at Towrang, is the property of a Mr. Higgins, of the Lachlan. We are not aware whether it is intended to proceed further against him for these offences; probably it may be thought that he has got a sufficient punishment; but at all events it is satisfactory that his desperate career has been at length put a stop to. We may add that another of the men who robbed Hurley has been apprehended near Carcoar, by Captain Battye.—*Goulburn Chronicle.*

The Thrush.—A gentleman heard the sweet voice of an English thrush warbling its pretty notes in South Deniliquin on Saturday and Sunday morning last. Where the stranger came from cannot be divined, but he seems to be delighted at the impression which he made on some of the native birds, who vainly tried to imitate the inimitable home bird. The latter would sometimes break off suddenly when the Australian birds would recommence their amateur lessons; suddenly the thrush would strike off again, and warbling his notes for a few moments, soft, slowly rising, he seemed to get to the height of his power, and then would gradually descend, until the music fell soft and sweet on the ear. The bird was not heard on Monday morning, although anxiously listened for. Our informant states that, after an absence of ten years from England, the notes of the English thrush brought forth to him very pleasurable feelings indeed.—*Pastoral Times.*

Bland Plains.—During the past, and up to Wednesday of the present week, it rained as if the floodgates of heaven were opened. The rain descended during the above time, somewhat similar to a body of water poured through a sieve. Consequent on this heavy fall of rain, was a great flood, stated by some of the oldest residents in this portion of the district, to have been as high, if not higher, than the great flood of 1852. I am happy to have it to state that it has done no injury save the loss of one or two old bullocks. This is the third great flood we have had this year. For miles around the land is covered with water. Communication with Goulburn and Wagga Wagga is stopped, in consequence of the flooded state of the country. One or two large mobs of cattle have just returned from Melbourne, and I have been informed by a gentleman in charge of one of the mobs, that it would be only "giving away the cattle for half their value to sell them at what he was offered for them in Melbourne."—There is, residing at Wheeogo, in this district, a little girl 13 years of age; her height is 2 feet 11½ inches; weighs 9 stone 10 pounds, and is 38 inches round the waist.—*Correspondent Bathurst Times.*

Primitive Methodist Jubilee.—Special sermons were preached in the Primitive Methodist chapel, Goulburn, on Sunday last; in the morning by the Rev. J. Causland, and in the evening by the Rev. J. Addison. After the morning sermon, a young man, a Jew who has recently been converted, was baptised by the Rev. J. Causland, prior to which a liberal collection was made on behalf of the Jubilee fund. On Monday following a tea meeting was held in the chapel, tea being provided gratuitously, was rather numerously attended. After tea a public meeting was held, Mr. Kadwill in the chair.—*Goulburn Herald.*

Fat Beef.—The other day a splendid mob of fat cattle, from the well-known runs of Mr. Jenkins, on the Murrumbidgee, were disposed of by public auction by Mr. Alfred Chandler. Our town butchers purchased largely, and the prices obtained, viz., £9 and upwards, clearly shows that the purchasers did not mind going to a heavy outlay in order to afford their customers good meat. Some of the beasts when slaughtered weighed from 800 to 900 lbs., and the cows 900.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

Unlawful Appropriation.—William Bell, a farmer and carrier, residing at Sutton Forest, was brought up at the Police Court, on Tuesday, on the charge of uttering a cheque supposed to have been stolen. It appeared that he had been purchasing some articles at Mr. Jacob's store and tendered a cheque in payment, which purported to be drawn in favour of James Smith, for the sum of £8 16s. 7d., and dated 11th instant. Not being able to make out the signature, Mr. Jacobs showed it to others, and eventually gave it to constable Banon, who questioned Bell how he became possessed of it. Bell then stated that he found a portemonnaie on the road, on his way up to Goulburn, which contained the cheque in question, two sovereigns, 4s. 6d. in silver, 6½d. in copper, and a number of memorandums. He admitted having spent the cash, but produced the portemonnaie and the memorandums. He was taken into custody. From the memorandums it would seem that the portemonnaie and its contents had belonged to a man named Schmidt, or Smith, probably a German; and it has been ascertained that a foreigner did recently offer the cheque now in question at the Commercial Bank and to Mr. Wilson, of the Market House Tavern; hence it is concluded he was the owner of the property which Bell states he found.—*Goulburn Chronicle.*

Orange.—The correspondent of the *Bathurst Free Press* writes:—On Friday last at noon, a digger rode rapidly into Orange, and informed the police that the body of a man had been discovered that morning floating in the Junction waterhole, about 100 yards from the public-house. Some difficulty arose in finding a magistrate to hold an enquiry that evening; and the body was thereupon allowed to remain in that state it was found till next morning; when Mr. E. Raine, J.P., Dr. Warren, and other gentlemen assembled, to investigate into the probable cause of death. Dr. Warren made a critical inspection of the body, after which a number of witnesses were examined, and the conclusion arrived at was, that of accidental drowning.—This is another victim added to the long sad list of deaths the result of dissipation. It is to be sincerely hoped that this melancholy circumstance will act as a warning to others following the same dangerous and fatal path.

The Exploration Party.—We have received a communication, dated Swan Hill, River Murray, September 13, stating that the exploring party arrived at Swan Hill at three o'clock on Thursday, the 6th instant, and camped on the hospital reserve, close to the banks of the river, and about half a mile from the township. With the exception of a sepoy, they appeared in good health and spirits, and thoroughly united amongst themselves. The few inhabitants of Swan Hill turned out on their arrival—all filled with curiosity to see the party, and all anxious to do what they could to aid the purposes of the expedition, giving them a hearty welcome, and wishing them God speed. During the stay of the camels, it was found almost impossible to keep a horse in the neighbourhood. They seemed all terrified at the unseemly appearance of the camels. On Tuesday, the 11th, an excellent luncheon was given to the officers of the expedition, and Professor Neumayer, by a few of the leading inhabitants of the township, at Raines' Royal Hotel. The table was spread under the spacious verandah of that comfortable establishment, and at the close of the repast all gave expression to the greatest satisfaction. Dr. Sammow acted on the occasion as chairman, with Mr. Robert Taylor in the vice-chair, and, after the usual loyal toasts, proposed "Mr. Burke and the expedition," which was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Burke, on behalf of self and party, suitably replied; and the vice-chairman shortly afterwards proposed "The King of Bavaria and Professor Neumayer," to which the professor responded. A few local toasts followed. The greater number of the party then walked over to the camp, and witnessed the loading of the camels prior to their crossing the Murray, some of the residents availing themselves of seats on the camels while moving towards the punt. The camels had all crossed by five o'clock, and with their keepers, joined the waggons, which had crossed during the forenoon of the same day; all camping for the night about a quarter of a mile from the river. On the morning of Wednesday, the 12th the explorers were visited by the majority of those constituting the meeting of the preceding day. Three hearty cheers were given by the friends of the explorers on their starting. The exploring party, on retiring, with great warmth and feeling gave three cheers for the ladies and other inhabitants of Swan Hill. Mr. Burke returned to Swan Hill along with those who had crossed the river to wish his party God speed, and was busily employed in making up despatches till midday (September 13), when he finally left the colony of Victoria, joined by the greater number of the inhabitants of this place, all anxious to see the last of the leader of the party from whom so much is expected. Professor Neumayer and Mr. Superintendent Foster followed the party about two hours after Mr. Burke, the professor's object being the correction of the instruments used by the expedition.—*Argus*, September 18.

Stud Sheep.—We have just had the pleasure of inspecting the fleeces from four imported Saxon merino rams, recently purchased in Sydney, by Messrs. Edward King Cox, of Rawdon, and N. P. Bayly, of Havilah, for the sum of £200, and unhesitatingly pronounce this wool the best we have ever seen in the colony, embracing as it does, extreme fineness, length of staple, and full body; these rams are now twenty-two months old, very large carcase, and although only ten months' wool on their backs, have just cut the extraordinary quantity of fifty-five pounds, being an average of nearly fourteen pounds each. They are now depasturing at Rawdon, and we are informed that two hundred and fifty of the best heavy woolled pure ewes from the celebrated flocks of Messrs. Cox and Bayly, have been selected and put to them, and they are sanguine of producing rams for sale, that will cut at least seven pounds of spout washed wool of the finest description. It is worthy of remark that these two gentlemen have long since been noted for breeding sheep producing the best wool in the colony, and they have done much service by this valuable addition to their flocks. We could (were it necessary) say a great deal in favour of the interest these gentlemen take in the production of fine wool, the NPB brand has long figured foremost in the London markets, and the following extract will stamp the fame of the XE in diamond wool, and teach breeders a lesson that it will be well for them to imitate. "The wool was offered by Messrs. C. Jacomb and Son, on 30th May, and realised prices such as have not been obtained for Sydney wool for probably a quarter of a century, viz., from 3s. to 3s. 5½d. per lb. The wool was the produce of the flocks of Mr. Edward Cox, of Mulgoa, and consisted of 91 bales, the whole of which, we are informed, was washed on the sheep's back. Flockmasters in this colony should bear in mind the example set them by Mr. Cox, and endeavour to achieve a like result. The average realised for the whole clip of 91 bales was about 3s. 2d. per lb; or taking the bales at 3½ cwt. each, the gross proceeds of the shipment would amount to nearly £6000. The days of the golden fleece are not yet departed. To Mr. Cox the thanks of every Australian are due for thus proving to the world the still unrivalled capabilities of the soil and climate of this country for the production of fine wool.—*Mudgee Newspaper.*

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—About five years ago, I joined the 1st Regiment of the New South Wales Volunteer Rifles, and attended for drill and ball-firing until I was quite *au fait*, but removing to this place in June, 1856, I sent my rifle and accoutrements to the Brigade Office. As my Regiment is now in full practice in Sydney, I should be glad once more to have possession of my rifle, so that in case of my returning to Sydney, or a corps being formed in this locality, I may again appear as a crack shot. Will the commanding officer kindly inform me whether a volunteer joining a Sydney corps, is allowed to retain possession of his rifle after removal to the country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
ONE OF THE NO. 1 COMPANY.

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SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.—September 28.

Achilles, for San Francisco.
William Alfred, for Wellington.
Sarah, for Rockhampton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—September 28.

Clarence Packet, for South Sea Islands; Notre Dames des Victoires, Cote d'Or, Justyn, and Faerie Queene, for Guam; Bronzewing, for Anatam; Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne; Tasmania (s.), for Hobart Town.

CLEARANCES—September 28.

Cote D'Or, ship, 430 tons, Captain Mounier, for Guam.
Bronzewing, schooner, 26 tons, Captain Macgregor, for Anatam.
Notre Dames des Victoires, ship, 690 tons, Captain Etang, for Guam.

COASTERS INWARDS.—September 28.

Sarah, Star of the North, Flying Fish, Carnation, Mary, Daring, Avenger, Gleaner, and Lightning, from Manning River, with 3725 bags maize, 62 boxes eggs, ¼ ton 6 bags bacon, 6 hides, 1½ ton potatoes; Economist, and Wild Wave, from Brisbane Water, with 17,000 feet timber; Collina, from Bellambi, with 70 tons coal; Lydia, from Newcastle, with 38 tons coal; John Mitchell, from Botany, with 600 baskets shells; Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 70 bales hay, 470 bags maize, 210 hides, 4 coops poultry, 16 cases eggs, 4 bundles skins, 4 horses, 8 quarters beef, 20 bags pumpkins, 4 packages bacon.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—September 28.

Annie Laurie, for Macleay River; Iona, Van Tromp, Shamrock, Lavina, Herculean, Mountain Maid, Little Pet, Ann Sanderson, and Tomatin, for Newcastle; Gazelle, for Port Stephens; John Mitchell, for Broken Bay; Callender, for Richmond River; Village Maid, Flying Squirrel, and Economist, for Brisbane Water.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Anatam.—By the Bronzewing, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Eden and Hobart Town.—By the Tasmania (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

For Calcutta.—By the City of Manchester, this day, at noon.

For Eden and Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), this day, at 2.30 p.m.

For Navigators, Feejees, Friendly, and Norfolk Islands, and Tahiti.—By the Caroline Hort, this day, at 6 p.m.

For New Caledonia.—By the Eagle, on Monday, at noon.

For Hongkong.—By the Dawstone, on Monday, at 6 p.m.

For Valparaiso.—By the John Melhuish, on Tuesday, at 6 p.m.

Custom-house.—Entered Outwards: September 28. Dione, ship, 1174 tons, Captain Falls, for Callao.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

September 27.—Grafton (s.), for the Clarence.
September 27.—Yarra Yarra (s.), for Moreton Bay.
September 27.—Leonidas, barque, Allerdyce, for Guam, with 330 tons of coal.
September 27.—Time and Truth, barque, Slater, for Melbourne, with 742 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARD.

September 28.—Albion, Martha Ellen, Zone, Buonaparte, Mechanic, Pacific, Atlantic, Margaret and Mary.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 27.—Melbourne, from Adelaide; General Wool, Prince Arthur, from Newcastle; Sea Star, from London.
September 25.—Manato, from Liverpool, with 286 emigrants.

DEPARTURES.

September 27.—Amazon, for Mauritius; Rangatira (s.), for Sydney; Storm Bird, for Port Albert.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

September 28, 9 a.m.—Queenscliff, N.W. fine.
Albury, N.W., fine.
Gundagai, S.W., fine.
Yass, S., clear, fine. Thermometer 50°.
Goulburn, S., fine.
Newcastle, S.W., cloudy, like rain.
Bathurst, S.W., fine.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.

Northern	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Southern	"	"
Adelaide	"	"
Tasmania	"	interrupted.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Sept., 28.	8·30 a.m.	S.S.W.	Fresh, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.S.E.	Ditto, and clear.
	5 p.m.	S.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—September 28.

IMPORTS.

Apples, 85½ barrels ...	£150	Iron bedsteads, 5 cases ...	75
Axes, 31 cases ...	120	Lace, 6 cases ...	201
Ale, 100 hogsheads ...	750	Machinery, 7 packages ...	659
Apparel, 2 cases ...	25	Nails, 36 kegs ...	35
Buckets, 100 dozen ...	50	Oats, 1855 bushels ...	375
Bottles, 30 crates ...	90	Oil black, 4 casks ...	40
Books, 3 cases ...	62	Oil, 13 casks ...	80
Boots, 21 trunks ...	194	Photographs, 1 case ...	1
Brandy, 2 hogsheads ...	110	Perfumery, 8 cases ...	197
Blue, 2 cases ...	90	Pipes, 1 case ...	30
Clothing, 12 cases ...	30	Picks, 15 cases ...	70
Cigars, 1 case ...	40	Periodicals, 2 cases ...	35
Corks, 1 bale ...	30	Paper, 6 bales ...	205
Copper, 3 cases ...	35	Rugs, 15 bales ...	80
Documents, 1 package ...	10	Raisins, 10 barrels ...	52
Draws, 1 ...	50	Snuff, 1 case ...	20
Drapery, 1 package ...	60	Sugar, 16,841 bags ...	18,757
Earthenware, 6 crates ...	70	Seeds, 2 bags ...	3
Fancy goods, 4 cases ...	115	Stationery, 1 case ...	7
Glassware, 1 package ...	5	Shot, 8 kegs ...	30
Gum, 375 bags ...	270	Timber, 125,875 feet ...	796
Horsehair, 1 package ...	4	Tobacco, 10 cases ...	80
Jewellery, 15 cases ...	140	Wine, 32 quarter-casks ...	500

EXPORTS.

Ale, 2 casks ...	£14	Iron, 27 bars 21 bundles	10
Books, 1 case ...	50	Ironmongery 58 packages	135
Biscuits, 6 casks ...	27	Leather, 11 bales ...	224
Boots, 2 trunks ...	46	Oil, 11 packages ...	19
Beef, 20 tierces ...	89	Oil stores, 35 packages ...	87
Brandy, 15 hogsheads, 2		Oatmeal, 5 bags ...	15
cases	302	Potatoes, 1 ton ...	10
Champagne, 23 cases ...	36	Paint, 4 kegs ...	2
Candles, 10 cases ...	31	Raisins, 2 boxes ...	4
Drapery, 62 cases ...	3435	Rum, 10 hogsheads ...	104
Drugs, 1 case ...	5	Rock salt, 1 ton ...	20
Furniture, 40 packages...	280	Salt, 1 ton ...	6
Flour, 30 tons ...	595	Sugar, 11 tons ...	599
Groceries, 5 cases ...	39	Tobacco, 3 packages ...	32
Galvanised iron, 3 cases	60	Tweed, 1 bale ...	110
Geneva, 37 cases ...	33	Tea, 49 chests, 403 half-chests, 5 boxes ...	1619
Gunpowder 7 packages...	12		
Hats, 1 case ...	13	Wine, 72 quarter-casks,	
Hardware, 1 package ...	2	24 hogsheads ...	1397

MUNICIPAL MEETINGS.

Waverley.—The weekly meeting of this council was held in the Council Chambers, on Tuesday, the 25th instant. Present: The chairman, councillors Birrell, Smith, St. Julian, Watkins, Simmons, Newland, and Browne. The minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed. Correspondence—A letter received since last meeting was read, from H. B. Bradley, Esq., in answer to a request from this council, to cause the removal of some fencing at the Flagstaff Farm, erected upon Waverley-street, and stating that the encroachments alluded to should be removed without delay. "Reports"—Councillor St. Julian, the chairman of the improvement committee, brought up and moved the adoption of a report from that body, in reference to some encroachments upon Salisbury-street, recommending that the notice for their removal, in terms of the by-laws, be at once given to Mr. Joseph Vickery, to whom they belong. The motion for the adoption of the report was seconded by councillor Newland and carried. Report No. 2, from the same committee, referring to works now in progress in Waverley-street, and advising that the contractor should provide more substantial covers for culverts previous to the work being certified as complete. Also, that the surveyor's modification of the line of that street be approved by the council." Moved by councillor St. Julian, seconded by councillor Simmons, "That the foregoing report be adopted." Carried. A report from the two delegates chosen to represent this council at the late conference of the several municipalities (viz., the chairman of the municipality and councillor St. Julian), together with a draft of the proposed amendments of the Municipalities Act of 1858, agreed to by the delegates at the said conference having been read and discussed, it was moved by councillor Birrell, seconded by councillor Smith, and carried unanimously, "That the draft to amend the Municipalities Act, as agreed to by the delegates of the several municipal councils, be adopted by this council." A report from the surveyor, together with an estimate of the cost for clearing the bush from Trafalgar Road down to the sea, was ordered to be received. It then moved by councillor Smith, seconded by councillor St. Julian, and resolved, "That the surveyor be instructed to prepare plans and specifications, together with an estimate of the cost for making Waverley-street from Botany-street to Flood-street, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of the Improvement Committee, dated 5th June, 1860. Moved by councillor St. Julian and resolved, "That the By-law Committee, besides the duties imposed upon it by section 19 of the By Laws, 1860, No. 1, be empowered and instructed—first, to conduct, subject to such directions as the council may from time to time give—all suits and proceedings, either by, for, or against the municipality; second, to enquire, report, and advise upon all matters affecting the working of the by-laws." Moved by councillor St. Julian and resolved, "That it be considered the duty of every member of the council, to report either to the council, the chairman, the municipality, or to the By-law Committee, any infringement of the by-laws which may come under his notice, with a view to the prompt adoption of such proceedings thereon as the case may require." It was further moved by councillor St. Julian and resolved, "That the By-law and Improvement Committee be empowered and instructed to direct the initiation of all prosecutions which may be necessary for breaches of by-law No. 4, the after direction of such proceedings to rest with the first named committee." This terminated the business, and the council then rose.

Paddington.—The usual weekly meeting of this council, was held on Tuesday last, the 25th instant, at seven p.m. Present—The Chairman, councillors Lynch, Smith, Alston, Blumer, Westaway, Steel, Reddy, and Taylor. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence—No. 1. Letter to the Colonial Secretary, soliciting return of bye-laws if approved; (read). 2. Letter from Mr. Heydon, in reference to taxation on property belonging to Mr. J. Hopkins (read). Reports.—The chairman of the committee of works, reported having nearly completed Elizabeth, Gipps, Shadforth, and Mary streets, and Prospect-place, also that they are progressing favourably with Brodie-street. The collector of rates reported two cottages not assessed having come under his notice—one in William-street, and the other on Point Piper Road. Resolved—"That the clerk may assess the same as agreed upon by him and the occupiers thereof." The Chairman of the Finance Committee reports one month's salary to the clerk, and four weeks' rent for Council Chamber, due before the next meeting. Resolved—"That the same be paid." Motions—No. 1. It was moved by councillor Blumer, and seconded by councillor Reddy—"That the Council do take into consideration, the propriety of dividing this municipality into wards in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1858, clause No. 3." The motion was put and negatived. No. 2. It was moved by councillor Smith, and seconded by councillor Blumer, "That the Council borrow the sum of (£1400) upon the rates of this municipality, for the term of two years, of which the sum already borrowed (£400) with the interest accrued upon it may be paid, and the remainder appropriated for permanent improvements within this municipality." The motion was withdrawn by leave of the council. Resolved, "That the next meeting be held on Tuesday next, the 2nd October proximo, at seven p.m."

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1860, September.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water After
29	Saturday	5 45	5 55	7 43	8 5
30	Sunday	5 44	5 56	8 25	8 46

Moon.—Full, 30th instant, 11h. 44m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

The Legislative Assembly met yesterday at twenty minutes past three o'clock.

Papers were laid on the table by the Colonial Treasurer, and ordered to be printed.

Dr. Lang presented a petition, praying for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Moreton Bay Land and Immigration Company's Act.

The Speaker laid on the table his warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the session.

In answer to questions from Mr. Black, as to whether the Government intended to introduce a bill for the abolition of State-aid to religion, Mr. Robertson said it was their intention first to deal with the measures specifically referred to in his Excellency's speech, and then, if time permitted, they would proceed with other bills.

A similar answer was given to a question put by Mr. Terry, as to whether any bill would be introduced to amend the Tolls Act.

In answer to Mr. Hodgson, the Secretary for Public Works said tenders for the erection of a lighthouse at Port Stephens would be invited in the next *Gazette*.

In answer to questions put by Mr. Deniehy, it was stated by Ministers that applications had been made to purchase, and to lease, certain slate-bearing land in the neighbourhood of Bathurst, but in the present state of the law they could not be entertained. Also that steps were being taken for the extension of the electric telegraph North, South, and West.

Other questions were replied to by Ministers.

On the motion of Dr. Lang a select committee was appointed to consider the subject of Australian federation.

On the motion of Mr. Hodgson, leave was given to bring in a bill to authorise the appointment of a commissioner to issue writs of summons and arrest at Newcastle.

Mr. Gray moved for copies of correspondence connected with the erection of the lighthouse near Jervis Bay. It was very generally rumoured that this lighthouse was worthless for the purpose for which it was erected.

Mr. Weekes combatted the erroneous impression that had got abroad. He believed the lighthouse was so situated as to answer the ends for which it was required. It was well known that nautical men always disagreed as to the site of every lighthouse.

After a few words from Mr. Samuel and Captain Moriarty, the motion was passed.

The House adjourned at half-past four o'clock until three o'clock on Tuesday next.

We have had too many specimens of that large family to whom Mr. Hoskins belongs, to be at all wonderstruck by his advent. We believe, with some slight varieties, there are several in the Assembly who may compare with him in attainments, and who share in his infirmity. Mr. Hoskins owes his seat to the sympathy of the gold-diggers, who wished not only to be well represented, but to send in their member a sample of the electors. We have no fault to find with their choice.

A young man emerging from obscurity, destitute of any other advantages than those which are strictly personal, is strongly tempted, in his eagerness for success, to push himself forward with too much impetuosity, and "to make a dash for it." In the dearth of competitors, or, by some lucky chance, some have thus succeeded. Their example is often pernicious to young aspirants who, deceived by an accident, mistake it for a rule, and often abandon the slow and sure methods of rising in the world, under the notion of carrying by *coup de main*. We could, however, point to several gentlemen of far greater political attainments than are possessed generally by young adventurers, who regret with deep and abiding mortification that impatience of distinction which prompts a reckless and unscrupulous style of political action. They gained attention—they acquired the reputation of smartness—they perhaps made themselves feared in debate,—but they gained nothing towards that repute which rests on sober, consistent, and intelligent public conduct. They have now by another path to acquire that status which, being earned fairly, may be held firmly.

Mr. Hoskins, in the debate on the Chairmanship of Committees, disclosed that peculiarity which oppresses so many men who, rising to an unexpected position, fancy that everybody is prepared to dispute it. It is, after all, not a very great thing to be a member of a colonial parliament; but it seems wonderful to those who scarcely distinguish between a colony and an empire—between the House of Commons and the Assembly in Macquarie-street. We do not believe that there are twenty gentlemen in the colony who envy Mr. Hoskins; we fancy there are few who are not satisfied that such men are very well among others in the Assembly. Mr. Hoskins has often referred to his peculiar position as a representative, sometimes in the tone of apology, and at others with something like defiance. This was all very needless. We presume those who voted to give representatives to the gold-fields expected that they would choose men of rather democratic tone and tastes; and it is far better that such men should be in the House than out of it. We do not mean to compare Mr. Hoskins with Mr. Don, and men of that sort. We think more favourably of him. But we refer to this last as an illustration of the utter impotence of all extreme men, whose sole claim to be heard is that they are extreme, and that they have been sent into the House to represent the envy, the suspicion, and ill-nature of "the people."

Mr. Hoskins shows himself too sensitive about his social position and so forth. Few in this colony have much to boast about, and we believe it will be found that the least inclined to admit the claims of men who spring from nothing, are those who came from the same large quarter. A gentleman cannot be dishonoured; his place in society is sure *as long as he has fortune to maintain it*, and not much longer; but the people who are in a fever to have their dignity confessed, and whose minds sour under the notion of slight, are generally those who have some doubt of their own claims. They fancy that others must be always thinking about the pick and shovel, and calling to mind the labour stains of the great man in his chrysalis state. Bursting with self-consequence they render hatred for imaginary disdain, and resent insults which were never offered. Mr. Piddington is supposed to give the recognising nod to some great member when due to another, and to mean to slight some of those pertinacious speakers, who bob up and down like harlequins. It turns out, that he was distracted by a multiplicity of talkers, or was not able to see them in defiance of optical laws. How often have we met instances of similar mistakes, founded on similar delusions. A. looks on B. with a scowl, and B. curves his lip with disdain in return; but A. is really tormented with that headach which would give a satanic expression to an angelic face. C. is passed by D. in the street, and feels that it is his duty to give in return the cut direct; but in reality D. was at the moment thinking of a heavy loss or a dying child. It is thus men torment each other other; and by a diseased apprehension of slight, make themselves alike miserable and contemptible. There is a self-assertion which becomes a man; he has a right to live on terms of equality with all other men; and to repel the insolence of wealth and office when it curtails his rights or debases his manhood, but nothing is more ridiculous than the eager self-assertion of the parvenu, who bids you hourly take notice of the fact that although he sprang from the mass, he had a right to spring. This ostentatious reference to what he was, in contrast to what he has become, which we meet so often in the *new* man, is only one of the meanest forms of vanity.

"Mr. Speaker," said Sam Slick, when he became an Assembly man, "Mr. Speaker, all men are free and equal."—"No doubt of it, Mr. Slick," said Mr. Speaker, "and who disputes it?"—"Mr. Speaker, I will not be *contradicted*; I have a *right* to speak, Mr. Speaker."—"We are quite willing to *hear* you, Mr. Slick."—"Nor, Mr. Speaker, am I to be treated in this here manner in this here assembly, where I come by the voice of them here citizens."—"Go on, Mr. Slick. We all respect the citizens, and all say that you have as good a right to be heard as any on us."—"Why, Mr. Speaker, when I was going to speak—and was interrupted by them bloated barrister—(Order, order.) I ask, now, Mr. Speaker, if this here is liberty?"

We have substantially many such scenes and many such speeches. They would be amusing, did they not pall by too frequent repetition. When we hear a man exclaim—who are you? we may be sure there is much pinchbeck in the business.

Mr. Hoskins makes a great point of the equal rights of all members, but we protest against the abuse of this truism. The same may be said of every member of the House of Commons, yet there would be a good deal of astonishment was the notion acted upon. There are some men who have a better right to be heard, because they are not only representatives, but *representative men*; they are heads of parties, and speak for their upporters as well as themselves; they take special interest in particular questions, and are, therefore, deemed entitled to speak whenever they come uppermost. Were all to act upon this undoubted legal equality, it would be practically most unequal, because it would place the ignoramus, the bully, and the buffoon on a level with the first statesmen of the land. If the right claimed by some to speak thirty times in a night be subject to no check, it will be necessary to put an end to the right itself. We are glad that the project to alter the practice of the Parliament in reference to the Chairman was dropped. We do not say a word about the present Chairman; his general fitness was not really a question. The object was, to give an appointment to a member who needs it; such was the reason alleged, but the uncertainty of tenure is one means of degrading the office, and therefore is always to be deprecated. What impartiality could be expected from a Chairman who lived under the constant apprehension of displacement, to satisfy the necessities of a political opponent?

Mr. Robertson was, however, bound to propose Mr. Piddington, or to oppose him; and his affected neutrality was utterly unbecoming his office. Surely his friends do not expect of him a departure from all the courtesies which in other countries mitigate the bitterness of political life.

Of late years inventions for destroying human life have attracted greater attention, made greater progress, and won more fame and fortune than inventions for saving it. After forty years of comparative peace, the war spirit, the child of revolution, has once more broken out in the world. The art of war is undergoing a transformation to enable it to keep pace with the advanced state of the mechanical arts. Men's wits are constantly on the stretch to improve the appliances for the wholesale destruction of their species. Revolving pistols, deadly rifles, long-ranges, cannon, and death-scattering shot are being turned out in profusion. Armies, navies, and forts, are all being rearmed with weapons of more murderous facility, and the killing power of all professional fighters is being enormously enhanced.

The lover of peace need not turn away disgusted from the sight, for this direction of human ingenuity is probably tending to work out the very end he desires to witness. Humanity owes to the advance of physical science many ameliorations which philosophy and religion had for ages demanded in vain. And the art of killing may reach such proficiency, both as to precision and comprehensiveness, as to make a war an absurdity, long before those who enforce the wickedness of war have made much impression in curbing the belligerent tendences of human kind. Colonel Colt, Mr. Whitworth, and Sir William Armstrong, may prove the best friends the Peace Society has.

But, at the same time, the prospects of humanity are not altogether dependent on the progress of mechanism. Civilisation is making some advances in other ways, however slow. Even war itself has lost some of its ferocity, and human life is more respected than it was. And while some are studying with great success the art of destroying life, others are devoted with equal assiduity to the art of saving it. To prolong life, to save it from disease, to preserve it from the effects of fatal but preventible accidents, is the daily study of the noble army of philanthropists.

The right to be classed amongst this company has been fairly earned by Mr. Perry, who yesterday afternoon claimed the attention of the Chamber of Commerce to his newly-invented instrument for preventing collisions at sea, as well as such shipwrecks on coasts as might arise from a false calculation of distance from the shore. The invention is one of great merit from its simplicity, its reliableness, and its availableness. Based on mathematical principles, it calls for no mathematical knowledge to use it, and nothing is required but to see the danger to learn how to avoid it. Mr. Perry's invention has a special interest to colonists, inasmuch as it has been suggested by collisions and wrecks off our own coasts, and the illustrations in his book show the application of his method to the cases of collision between the Lady Bird and Champion, the Burra Burra and White Swan, and the Storm Bird and the Queen, and to the wreck of the Dunbar, every one of which casualties might have been avoided had one of his pin-dials been on board. Captain Seymour, of H.M.S. Pelorus, has already adopted it, and undertaken to recommend it to the Admiralty, and we entertain no doubt that as it becomes known, no passenger-ship will leave port without one.

It may be thought at first that with care and obedience to rules, collisions at sea would not occur. But Mr. Perry, by going into the details of each case of steamboat collision off our coast, shews that it was the very obedience to the established nautical laws that led to the accident. He shews that in every one of the three instances, negligence on the part of the watch would have resulted in safety and it was overcaution that led to the disaster. And this, not because the nautical rule is a bad one, but because it assumes a knowledge on the part of the captains which, with existing instruments, they have no means of acquiring except by calculation, for which, under circumstances of danger, there is neither leisure nor convenience. His dial makes the necessary calculation in half a minute. It is based upon the well known trigonometrical principle that if two angles are known, the third is at once determinable, and that if the length of one side is also known, the length of the others can be found.

The light of a ship at sea may be seen from four to six miles off. But it is not possible to tell on what course the ship is steering merely by watching the light, and the two moving bodies often bear down upon each other in the very effort to escape from contact. The established rule, to port the helm, is often blindly followed, and creates the evil it was established to avoid. When the effect of that variation in the course of either or both vessels is to send them further apart from one another, or to place them in a parallel position, all is well, but vessels often approach one another under such circumstances that porting their helms brings them closer, and puts one or other of them in the very worst possible position for receiving damage. This would not happen if the captain of each vessel knew the course on which the other was standing, for he could then see whether they would cross each other's track, and if so, whether the interval between them would be sufficiently wide to be free from all danger.

So also with regard to coast navigation, it is a great point for the mariner to be able to determine his distance from any light sighted. This he can do by means of Mr. Perry's dial. The bearing of the light is taken by compass; after a short interval, during which the ship's course and speed is carefully observed, the bearing is again taken, and the distance off shore is then at once known, and the ship's course can be laid with confidence towards any harbour. It is Mr. Perry's opinion that Captain Green in the hazy obscurity of the night, miscalculated the distance of the Dunbar from the coast—that when he turned his ship's head towards shore, he thought himself twelve miles off, whereas he was only four or five. With one of the pin-dials on board, two sights of the light at an interval of not less than five minutes, would have told him exactly how near he was to it.

So also at sea in daylight, the power to determine the exact distance from any land sighted will enable the mariner to determine his position, and to test his chronometers.

The dial which is thus useful consists simply of a circular brass disc, screwed on to a wooden platter, on which is a small drawer containing half-a-dozen brass pins and a parallel ruler. The circumference of the disc is marked with the points of the compass, towards which radii diverge from the centre. The shallow channels of these engraved radiating lines are perforated with little holes in which the pins can be stuck, while concentric circles round the centre mark miles in distance. The entire surface of the disc is not thus engraved, a small portion which is not wanted, being reserved, and on this reserve is engraved a table of figures from which the distance run by a ship at any observed rate of speed in any given interval can be read off at once, without the labour or delay of calculation. For a fuller explanation of the *modus operandi* we must refer the reader to the inventor's pamphlet, which makes the whole matter quite clear, even to the non-nautical reader.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

BATHURST.

Friday, 8 p.m.

Very little business has been transacted during the week.

Fine flour is quoted at £6 per ton; seconds, £24.

Weather fine.

GOULBURN.

Friday, 9 p.m.

The Circuit Court concluded its sittings to-day.

Sir John Dickinson started for Sydney at 2 p.m.

Slight improvement in business this week. No change in prices.

Weather, fine and clear. Wind, N.E.

MELBOURNE.

Friday, 7 p.m.

The Escorts have brought 48,049 ounces gold.

Mr. Haines is nominated for the Upper House for South Western Province, against Mr. M'Crae.

In the address to his constituents at Brunswick last night, Mr. Heales stated that in his negotiations with Messrs. Nicholson and Wood, relative to the formation of a cabinet, both were desirous to obtain Mr. Duffy as a member.

The flour market is still unsettled. Prices nominal, the late rise not maintained.

Colonial Works of Art.—Our attention was called yesterday to a beautiful work of art, exhibited in the window of the shop of Messrs. Hogarth and Erichson. It is an inkstand, and professes to be made as far as possible of colonial materials. The feet of the stand are formed out of hardened colonial fruit. The table is of colonial slate, over which is spread a second entablature of colonial copper, richly ornamented with colonial devices. The centre ornament is of silver, not colonial. It represents a white cedar tree, blasted by some storm, but with something of verdure still growing out of it; the little blossoms, the parasites which cling to it, and the correctly delineated ferns which surround the root of it, are carefully and richly displayed. The little 'possum on the top of the tree, and the golden images of cockatoos about, leave no doubt as to the nationality of this beautiful ornament. But the most beautiful feature in it remains to be described. At the foot of the tree is seated the figure of an aboriginal mother, sculptured with great art and beauty, and rendered in oxidised silver. She has her piccaninny at her breast, and the net in which it is her wont to carry it waves on her back. The arms of her husband—his tomahawk, his war club—are hung upon a stray branch of the tree above them. This figure forms the seal to the inkstand, and is set with a glorious amethyst. The penholder is made in a linked chain of colonial gold, united at the joints by colonial pearls. Altogether it is a work (both of design and workmanship) worthy of the inspection of all admirers of taste and art.

Volunteer Artillery.—Captain Charles Neville Lovell, R.A., has been appointed Captain Commandant of the companies of Volunteer Artillery in New South Wales; Lieutenant Henry Dowdeswell Pitt, R.A., has also been appointed Adjutant of the Companies of Volunteer Artillery in New South Wales.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, September 28.

The Speaker took the chair at eighteen minutes past three.

PAPERS.

Mr. WEEKES laid upon the table an abstract of the public accounts for the year 1859. The document was ordered to be printed.

PETITION.

Dr. LANG presented a petition from the Moreton Bay Immigration Company, praying that an Act may be introduced to effect certain amendments in the Company's Act of 1855. The petition was received.

COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

The SPEAKER, in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Act, laid upon the table his warrant appointing the members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present session.

STATE-AID TO RELIGION.

Mr. BLACK asked the Secretary for Lands, pursuant to notice, the following questions, viz, Whether, in the thirteenth paragraph of his Excellency the Governor-General's Speech, relating to other bills "having for their object legal and social improvements," any allusion is intended to be made to any measure on the subject of State-aid to religion?

Mr. ROBERTSON said he should prefer to answer the two questions of which notice had been given together, if the honorable member had no objection. And he should answer them in this way. When the business of the session was so far advanced that the measures specifically mentioned in the Governor General's speech were disposed of, the Government would be in a position to state what course they proposed to take with regard to the measure for abolishing State-aid. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

THE TOLLS ACT.

Mr. TERRY asked the Secretary for Lands, pursuant to notice whether the Government intended to bring in any measure this session to amend the Tolls Act?

Mr. ROBERTSON could not see that he could do better than give the same answer to this that he had given to the last question. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. BLACK: That was no answer at all.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Well, whether it was an answer or not, he could only repeat what he had already stated. If the honorable member (Mr. Black) considered it so very necessary that the State-aid Bill should be proceeded with immediately, he could not do better than take it up himself, devoting the private days of the session to its consideration. By this means he would be rendering some service, and, possibly, be kept from perpetrating mischief. (Laughter.) The Government had only two days set apart for them, and this would barely suffice to mature the important measures which they desired to carry through. As for the other hon. member (Mr. Terry), he (Mr. Robertson) believed that both himself and his constituents would be best pleased to find the Government proceeding with the Land Bill instead of initiating any fresh measures at present. At any rate, this was the course which he (Mr. Robertson) was determined to take.

Mr. BLACK said that although the hon. Premier seemed to consider he had answered his two questions, nevertheless, he (Mr. Black) was in a position which necessitated his putting the other question. He desired to know whether the Government intended to introduce any bill this session for the abolition of State-aid to religion?

Mr. ROBERTSON had already said that he could not, at the present moment, state what measures would be introduced in addition to those prominently mentioned in the opening speech. If the Government could pass the bills already on the table—and it would be in the power of the hon. member (Mr. Black) to render them assistance in passing them—they would then be prepared to take up the question of State-aid and other important questions. They deemed it desirable, however, to press on the Land Bill in preference to any other measure, and should adhere to their determination.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Dr. LANG said that as he had found that it was not regular to move the re-appointment of a committee of a former session, he now begged to amend his notice of motion, and to move—"That a select committee be appointed to consider the subject of Australian federation; and that such committee consist of Mr. Windeyer, Mr. Hay, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Black, Mr. Robertson, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. Darvall, Mr. Morris, and the mover." This was the same committee that had been appointed last session with the exception of Mr. Jones, for whom Mr. Morris had been substituted. There was one question of transcendant importance that required immediate attention, and that was the present state of things as they existed in the two colonies of New South Wales and Victoria on either side of the Murray. Such a state of circumstances had been shown to exist that it became a matter of importance to enquire whether there might not be introduced some such a system as that which obtained on the frontiers of German States. The committee had been appointed at so late a period of last session that it had not been found practicable to come to any definite conclusion on this point.

The motion was put and carried.

COMMISSIONER AT NEWCASTLE.

Mr. HODGSON moved for leave to bring in a bill to authorise the appointment of a commissioner to issue writs of summons and arrest at the port of Newcastle; and said that there were at present no means of issuing at Newcastle writs of summons or *capias* out of the Supreme Court, and thus persons were enabled to evade payment of their just debts by suddenly or clandestinely departing out of the colony from the port of Newcastle. This bill proposed the appointment of a commissioner for writs resident at Newcastle, enabling him to issue writs of summons and *capias*. Such an appointment might be considered more especially necessary in consequence of the large and increasing export of coal, principally in foreign vessels to ports in the East.

The question was put and carried; and the bill was subsequently brought in and read a first time, the second reading being ordered for Tuesday, the 16th October.

LIGHTHOUSE AT PORT STEPHENS.

Mr. HODGSON asked the Secretary for Works, "When it is the intention of the Government to invite tenders for the erection of a lighthouse on Point Stephens."

Mr. ARNOLD said that if the hon. member would look into the next number of the *Government Gazette*, he would see that tenders had been invited.

JERVIS BAY LIGHTHOUSE.

Mr. GRAY rose to move, "That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General praying for a return of all correspondence and other documents connected with the erection of a lighthouse near Jervis Bay." He wished to say that there were reports in circulation that this lighthouse was useless for the purposes for which it was erected. It was stated, too, that the position of the lighthouse at present was not that authorised by the Pilot Board. These and other reports being current, he (Mr. Gray) had thought it necessary that the whole correspondence should be laid before the House. If that correspondence should bear out the reports in circulation, he should consider it his duty to move for a select committee to inquire into the matter.

Mr. WILSON seconded the motion.

Mr. WEEKES said there would be no necessity for him to occupy the time of the House, except for the purpose of removing what he considered an erroneous impression that the position of this lighthouse would render it useless. The point as to the position of lighthouses had always been one on which nautical men differed. There was scarcely a lighthouse in the world with regard to the value of whose position nautical men did not differ. The old lighthouse at the South Head had by some been said to be in the wrong position—that the proper position of a lighthouse for such a harbour as Port Jackson should be on the North Head. Amongst men of science and skill generally, naval and nautical, there was great diversity of opinion as to the best sites for lighthouses. Among the witnesses examined by the Lighthouse Committee in 1856, the report from which was the foundation for the erection of the Jervis Bay lighthouse, there were many master mariners trading between here and Melbourne, and there was a great difference of opinion between them as to the proper site for this lighthouse. At Jervis Bay there were two elevated headlands—one to the north, the other to the south. Some of the witnesses thought the lighthouse would be better on the former headland, some on that to the south; whilst others differed as to the particular points to be chosen either on the north or south. There were some in favour of Cape St. George, others preferred Point Perpendicular, and some thought George's Head was the best site; whilst the Captain of H. M. S. Electra was of opinion that a lighthouse was not wanted there at all. In 1857, Mr. Surveyor Millington was sent down, and made a plan of the coast at that spot, and he also accompanied the Colonial Architect to assist in the selection of a site. The surveyor made an elaborate plan of that part of the coast, giving the respective heights of the various headlands. That plan was submitted to the Pilot Board in 1857, and the site pointed out by Mr. Surveyor Millington was approved of by the Board after an examination of his plan. It had since been alleged that the lighthouse had not been erected upon the particular spot pointed out in Mr. Millington's map. It was said again the map was inaccurately made, and it was doubted whether some of the features of the headlands, as shown by him, had any existence at all. But the lighthouse had been erected there, and the light would be exhibited on the first of October, due notice having been furnished in the *Government Gazette*, and forwarded to the Board of Admiralty in England, from which no doubt it would be circulated throughout the world. With the many and diversified opinions before them the Government were in a dilemma to know how to act and they availed themselves of the services of the Herald surveying ship. Captain Denham permitted the master to take the bearings on the light, and a sketch of the place, which hon. members could now inspect. The Government also thought it desirable in this case to have the benefit of Captain Denham's advice as to the position of the lighthouse, and its suitability to the purposes for which it was erected. Captain Denham, in his letter of the 6th August last said, "It would certainly have been preferable had that lighthouse occupied the shoal of the actual cape. Its northward range would not have been better than it is; but the tread of coast to the southward would have been more completely guarded for coasters. Looking, however, at its main character—a general coast light for voyagers to check any on-shore deviation of course upon that 2400 mile run between Cape Howe and Sydney Heads—I consider it satisfactorily situated. Ships have only to keep it open, or nothing eastward of north, after first sighting it, when coming up from the southward, and they cannot be entrapped by the bight southward of the cape itself, which happens to be two miles b. by W. of the recently erected lighthouse. I would, therefore, exhibit and proclaim Cape St. George light at once, as now situated." Upon the opinion of Captain Denham, an officer of great experience, the Government thought they were justified in deciding that the light as announced should be lit on the 1st October. The situation might not please all nautical men, but he believed it would answer all the purposes for which a lighthouse could be desired.

In answer to Mr. Plunkett, Mr. WEEKES said it was not the intention of the Government to erect a light-house on the top of the tower known as Boyd's lighthouse. The proprietors had offered it for £5000, but the Government thought that was an extravagant price. They were quite aware of the necessity of having a leading light into Twofold Bay, and it had been a part of their duty in erecting some buildings for boatmen to erect a tower, on which to place a leading light to enable vessels to enter the port at night time, which they could not do now. There was no objection to the motion on the part of the Government.

Mr. SAMUEL asked whether it was true as reported that the Pilot Board had urged the Government not to light this light before it was proclaimed.

Mr. WEEKES said the Pilot Board had been divided in opinion upon that subject, though they approved of the site as a whole. Their representations were made to him doubting whether the north or south was the best head land. He took the advice of the Board about it, and they were again divided in opinion on that. The deputation of the Board that went to see the light were also divided in opinion. One portion thought it ought to be pulled down, and the other thought otherwise. With that conflict of opinions, the Government thought they were sufficiently fortified by the opinion of Captain Denham to carry out their original intention.

Mr. SAMUEL said there were one or two reports about to which he wished to call the attention of the Treasurer, and which had even been published in the newspapers. One was that this lighthouse was erected on its present site in opposition to the opinion of a majority of the Pilot Board, the minority consisting of one only, the chairman, who was in favour of the site suggested by Mr. Millington. Two sites were suggested to the Board, but the lighthouse was built on neither. It was stated that the Government had sent the Pilot Board down to report upon this lighthouse, and the majority recommended that the light should not be put up. In the face of that report it had been lit, so that in fact they were now between two dangers—of vessels being misled by the light, and of being led into danger if there were no light. He thought the Government were to blame if these reports were correct; but the hon. gentleman had not told them how these reports arose, or whether the lighthouse was on the spot suggested by Mr. Millington or the Board.

Mr. WEEKES remarked that as the Pilot Board had not gone to see the spot Mr. Millington suggested before the lighthouse was built, they could not say whether it was built upon that spot or not.

Mr. MORIARTY observed that that was not the first time the subject had been before him. It had been under his consideration for seventeen years, and that time had elapsed since he recommended a lighthouse on Crocodile Point. In that opinion he was fortified by the opinion of his oldest friend, the late Admiral King, and the erection of the building was only delayed because the Government of the day could not command sufficient influence to carry a vote for the sum necessary. Until there was an absolute necessity arising from shipwreck, the subject of lighthouses was not forced upon the consideration of the Government. At last a lighthouse was placed upon Gabo Island, but the worst imaginable spot was selected, and after digging in the sand thirty feet for a foundation a light wooden lighthouse was built, three-quarters of a mile from the extreme end of the island, which was absolutely formed of granite. This resulted from sending men who were utterly incompetent to form a rational opinion to guide the Government. At the moment this commission was sent to Gabo Island he was Portmaster of this colony, and had the charge of all the lighthouses, but from the beginning to the end his opinion was never asked by the Government. And now they found that the opinions of those persons who were bound to advise the Government had not been acted upon. (Hear, hear.) It shewed there was the greatest neglect somewhere, and he was glad the hon. gentleman (Mr. Gray) had moved for the papers, which would show where the blame should lie. If the papers should bear out the reports that were current he should concur with his hon. friend in moving for a committee to investigate the matter.

Mr. GRAY briefly replied, and the motion was then put and passed.

SLATE QUARRY AT BATHURST.

Mr. DENIEHY, before proceeding to ask the Secretary for Lands the first question standing on the paper in his name, had, as a matter of personal explanation, an observation to make relative to a statement, which he understood to have been made respecting him in the columns of one of the daily papers. He was not a reader of the *Empire* newspaper, and never intended to be; but he was informed that in that paper there was a statement to the effect that he had yesterday said that he (Mr. Deniehy) did not hold that there had been any writ returned for the electorate of Tumut. It would be in the recollection of hon. members that he had not said anything of the kind. What he had said was, that on the ground that the proceedings at the recent election for the Tumut were not valid (respecting which invalidity, he had a motion upon the business paper), he could not make any such selection as was proposed; holding, as he did, that he was only sitting there as member for East Macquarie. From what he had heard, he had reason to suppose that the above mis-statement had been made, and, if such were the case, he could only look upon the circumstance as a new era in the mendacity and ruffianism of the daily journals of the colony. (Laughter.) The question that he had to ask the Secretary for Lands was, "1. If the Government are aware of the existence of a large slate quarry in the neighbourhood of Bathurst, of very valuable character, and which could be forthwith worked with facility? 2. Whether the Government have received any applications for the purchase or rental of the quarry alluded to from persons engaged in building operations, or any other individuals in the Western Districts, and whether the Government are prepared, in reply to such application, to facilitate the application of industry, enterprise, and capital to this new physical resource of the territory?"

Mr. ROBERTSON had really not caught what the hon. member had been saying. He had not been aware that he was asking him any question, having understood that the hon. member was merely making some personal explanation.

Mr. DENIEHY: The hon. member, then, had scarcely been giving that attention which he was bound to give when an hon. member was speaking, or he would have heard what he had been saying.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The hon. and learned member talks so much nonsense, that I do not listen to all he says.

Mr. DENIEHY: The question is printed.

Mr. ROBERTSON: About the erection of a light-

house on Point Stephens? That is Mr. Hodgson's question.

Mr. DENIEHY briefly intimated that it was the question immediately preceding.

Mr. ROBERTSON, in reply to that question, would beg to inform the hon. member that the matter to which it referred would be found provided for by the eleventh clause of one of the Land Bills which had yesterday been laid upon the table.

Mr. DENIEHY: Of course; they are panaceas for everything.

Mr. ROBERTSON: When the measure to which I refer has passed into law, the hon. and learned member's friend up at Bathurst will have an opportunity of doing all that he may desire.

Mr. DENIEHY: I have no friend at Bathurst, and moreover I must remark that the hon. member has not answered the second part of my question.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The hon. member speaks such nonsense that it is difficult to know what he does mean and what he does want.

Mr. DENIEHY: The difference between the hon. member and myself is this, that my nonsense is spoken gratuitously, while the hon. member speaks nonsense and is paid for it. (A laugh.) The second question has not been replied to.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The second question has been answered by me in the reference which I have made to the Land Bill.

Mr. DEINEHY: Then am I to understand that the hon. member says that he does not know whether any such applications for purchase or rental as referred to in the question have been made to the Government or not?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I have not said that I do not know.

Mr. DENIEHY: If this is a specimen of what the hon. member conceives to be proper courtesy in answering any question put to him by a member of this House—

Mr. ROBERTSON rose to order. The hon. member had asked a question and had been answered. It was not competent for him then to discuss the answer he had received.

Mr. DENIEHY was about to speak, when

The SPEAKER ruled that the hon. member must take the answer which had been given.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. DENIEHY asked the Secretary for Public Works, "Whether it is the intention of the Government to extend forthwith, and, if so, simultaneously, telegraphic communication to the main sites of population on the Western, Southern, and Northern gold-fields?"

Mr. ARNOLD, to this question, had great pleasure in returning the following answer: Contracts have been taken for the extension of telegraphic lines in the north, west, and south. In the north these extensions pass through Uralla and Wallabadah, and within a few miles of Nundle,—as also through Tenterfield, which is near the Timbarra Gold-diggings. In the west, the lines will pass through Sofala, Tambaroora, Louisa, and Meroo, to Mudgee. In the south, Kiandra will shortly be reached by the telegraphic wire, and several of the gold-fields there are also brought within the limit of its range. A proposal will be made this session for an extension to Braidwood. When this is complete, nearly all the important gold-fields of the colony will, more or less, have the advantage of telegraphic communication.

BRIDGE OVER THE MULWARREE.

Mr. DENIEHY asked the Secretary for Public Works—"Whether any steps have been taken to erect a substantial bridge over the Mulwarree, in the county of Argyle, in lieu of that recently carried away by the floods?"

Mr. ARNOLD, in reply, stated that a small sum of money, £50, had been placed at the command of the Department for Public Works for the construction of a bridge over some waterholes called the Mulwarree Ponds. This work was now nearly complete and as substantial as the smallness of the sum would admit.

CIVIL JURISDICTION OF WESTERN DISTRICT COURT.

Mr. DENIEHY, in pursuance of notice, asked the Secretary for Lands, "Whether any steps have yet been taken for the extension of the civil jurisdiction of the Western District Court to Sofala?"

Mr. ROBERTSON would be glad to give the hon. and learned member the information he required on Tuesday next.

There being no further business upon the paper the House then adjourned at half-past 4 p.m., until Tuesday next at 4 o'clock p.m.

COURT MARTIAL.—The Garrison Court Martial convened at the Victoria Barracks, for the trial of Corporal Lavelle, on charges for the publication of letters in the *Empire* newspaper, resumed yesterday. Mr. E. Jones, cashier at the *Empire* Office, appeared on summons and was examined. The evidence bearing upon the case was adduced, witness having no knowledge of the original letters, or by whom the advertisements were paid for. He declined to give the names of the clerks who usually received advertisements and money for advertisements. (The President this day prohibited the reporter from taking notes.) The Court was adjourned *sine die*.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS.—We are happy to perceive that the authorities in charge of the Botanic Gardens have at length determined to use their exertions for the supression of a practice which has become rather common of late. We allude, of course, to the disgraceful practice of cutting vulgar and obscene inscriptions on the rustic seats which are distributed through the gardens for the convenience of visitors. This offence had of late become so frequent, that many respectable people were virtually debarred from visiting several portions of the grounds; and attention having been called to the circumstance, the superintendent gave instructions that a strict look out should be kept with a view to the discovery and punishment of the persons so offending. A reference to our report of the proceedings at the Water Police office yesterday, will show with what effect this step was taken—a person named Lee having been apprehended and fined for damaging the seats in the manner described. He is probably not the only one who has been guilty of the disreputable practice, though unfortunately for himself, he happens to be the only one as yet found out. His fellow offenders, whoever they may be, will do well in future to mend their manners, as it is intended to station a few constables in plain clothes about the gardens for the express purpose of watching these "whittling" gentry and introducing them to the notice of the magistrates. Their worships, it will be seen, have intimated their intention of inflicting the full penalty in any future cases of the kind that may come before them.

SUPPRESSION OF CATTLE STEALING.—At a meeting of the general committee of the Association for the Suppression of Cattle Stealing in New South Wales, which took place yesterday at the office of the association, 227, George-street (fourteen members of the committee being present), Arthur Hodgson, Esq., in the chair, it was determined to offer rewards for information which might lead to the conviction of horse and cattle stealers agreeably with form of advertisement, which was approved of, and ordered to be inserted in the Sydney papers at definite periods, also in such country newspapers as the committee might from time to time direct, and further that a copy of the approved advertisement be printed as a handbilll and forwarded to the different chief constables throughout the colony. Messrs. George Campbell, W. P. Faithful, M.L.C., W. B. Tooth, J. F. Clements, M.L.A., and F. Lord, M.L.A., were elected members of the central committee.

CONTINUATION OF KING-STREET.—It is stated that, amongst the public works immediately contemplated in Sydney is the continuation of King-street to Woolloomooloo Bay through the Domain. This is to be effected by the removal of the Hyde Park buildings adjoining the Mint, and now occupied by the District Court, coroner's office, vaccine establishment, &c. The District Court, it is said, is to be provided for in a portion of the building now tenanted by the immigration department; the department of public works, &c., also taking another portion of the same building. What were formerly the offices when Hyde Park was a convict establishment are already rapidly undergoing transformation into an armoury and offices for the volunteer corps. The saving in the matter of rent to the Government will be from £800 to £1000. At the same time, however, it is said that there is some hitch about offices for the Brigade-Major—those intended to be appropriated in the Commissariat department not being acceptable to the military authorities. Hyde Park will hardly afford accommodation for all.

WINDSOR VOLUNTEERS.—A deputation, consisting of Mr. W. Walker, M.L.A., Mr. James Ascough, J.P., Mr. Sydney Scarvell, J.P., and Mr. Robert Dick, pursuant to appointment, waited upon his Excellency the Governor-General, yesterday, and offered the services of thirty-six persons as the commencement of a company to be called the Hawkesbury Volunteer Company, in aid of the corps now being raised in defence of the colony. His Excellency graciously received the deputation, and expressed his pleasure in accepting the services of the Hawkesbury people. At the same time, his Excellency made some useful suggestions in reference to the organization of the company. We understand it is fully expected that ... hundred men will be raised at Windsor.

THE BACHELORS' BALL.

> Jest and youthful jollity,
> Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
> Nods, and becks and wreathed smiles.
> —*L'Allegro.*

IF ever Terpsichore should become weary of her own fair city of Paris, and long for some abode where society may be free as well as gay, where a large social group may assemble without dreading the presence of a spy among them, and chat as they list, secure of informers—the goddess of the twinkling feet could scarcely choose a fitter refuge than Sydney. Here she might find the spirit of the dance as potent as in the French capital, and unchecked by Imperial *surveillance*. Our general habits, it must be admitted, have some tinge of indolence. Partly from the influence of climate; partly from the comparative ease with which competence can be here attained, and partly, no doubt, from the unsatisfactory result of our strivings after political precocity, we are somewhat inclined to take our ease and let the world wag. But dancing is our *specialite*. We do it well, and we do it with all our hearts—with such consciousness of a peculiar vocation as gave dignity to Mrs. Sarah Battle's opinions on whist. All is life and activity and animation at a Sydney ball. Never was this truth better illustrated than at the Exchange last night. Last night, did we say? A bachelor's ball scorns such commonplace limitation. "Fly not yet" was the dominant strain; and if the winged hours would not stay, the ladies did, which was much the same thing. For ourselves, in spite of certain gouty symptoms, we have a vague impression of having executed a superb *entrechat* not more than two hours ago. We are certain that barely an hour has elapsed since we were picking a broiled bone with much gusto, and moistening its dryness with—no matter what—our "own particular vanity!" Enough that we drank a toast, and that it was not toast and water. And now we are seated in our own snuggery—our lamp "paling its ineffectual fire" before the intrusive dawn—with a fixed resolve not to indulge in a wink of the balmy, till we have committed to paper some random reminiscences of a well-devised and most successful festivity. We expect, of course, to be convicted of blunders not a few. Considering the nature of the theme, we can afford to be occasionally "caught tripping."

The *coup d'œil*, on entering the great hall of the Exchange, was very brilliant. A good deal of taste and ingenuity had been expended on hiding the various mercantile notices—"mural tablets," shall we call them? with which the walls are usually adorned. There were banners in abundance—the Royal standard forming a canopy over the upper end of the room and the distinguished party gathered there. In the centre of the hall hung a wreath, the mystic import of which we leave to be guessed or dreamed by our fair readers.

At about half-past nine, the National Anthem announced the ever-welcome arrival of the Governor-General and Lady Denison—both, we are happy to say, looking remarkably well. Immediately on the entrance of his Excellency dancing commenced with the "Lancers," and the well-filled hall was in brisk motion. We failed to ascertain the number of the guests present, but it could have been little short of four hundred. The effect of the groups, whether in the dance or the promenade, was very striking. There was a fair sprinkling of military uniforms, to lessen (though it could not wholly remove) the regret freely expressed for the absence of the blue jackets. The gentlemen generally shewed their good taste (as, we are happy to say, they always do in Sydney) by an exceedingly quiet style of dress—no "loud" waistcoats or extravagances in jewellery being visible. Among the ladies we thought we could observe a greater variety of costume than is usually seen in a London ball-room; more freedom of individual taste, and a greater liveliness of colouring, the most marked tints being in several instances the most successful. Even the white dresses were seldom without some relieving touch of colour, in flounce or trimming. Alas! that sheer ignorance prevents us from venturing on any details as to this most interesting subject. We can't be "definite," so we must (to borrow a pun from a facetious magistrate) be content to be "dumb in it." On one point, however, we could not well be mistaken; the dresses, especially those of the younger ladies, were generally "fire-new." And we fully share the laureate's opinion—

> "Let never maidens think, however fair,
> She is not fairer in new clothes than old."

But, after all, the dresses could not long detain our thoughts from the fair wearers. The bachelors had certainly exercised their privilege of selection as far as was possible without hazarding their popularity. There was no one, indeed, who could be called the belle of the night *par eminence*; we are not even sure that we recognised beauty of the highest order in a painter's sense. Nevertheless we were struck with the high average of personal attractions. We do not remember to have ever seen in one room so many pairs of really fine eyes, darkly bright enough to justify Moore's warning—

> "He who knows
> His heart is weak, to Heaven should pray
> To guard him from such eyes is those."

The chévelure, too, was generally magnificent; so beautiful, indeed, that we were more than once tempted to find fault with an elaborate head-dress (which perhaps had cost, as the French *modiste* said, "*trois nuits d'insomnie, seulement pour l'imaginer*,") for concealing what could scarcely be improved. And, generally, there was a freshness and animation in the countenances, and an easy grace and lissomeness in the figures which disarmed conventional criticism.

But we are treading on dangerous ground. The attempt to criticise, or even to hint the possibility of criticism may expose us to the most frightful perils. Some indignant fair one may brain us with a fan, or more dreadful still, may, like Pope's Chloe, "step in and kill us with a frown." We hasten to make our peace, and to report the result of our observations in the following formula which we flatter ourselves when filled up according to the taste of the reader will give general satisfaction. "We could not help observing that Miss ——— was looking, if possible, even lovelier than usual," an observation in which Mr. ——— seemed fully to coincide.

The supper might be briefly described in the words of Parnell's fairy tale—

> "The dancing past, the board was laid,
> And siker such a feast was made
> As heart and lip desire."

Whether the question were of sweets to the sweet, or of the more substantial viands with which bachelors even when most love-stricken, are fain to recruit their energies; the supply was excellent, and apparently inexhaustible. Not only were the wines abundant and well-chosen—champagne and sparkling moselle being in especial favour—but even in the lighter supplies of the refreshment room there was nothing to be desired. No one could taste the coffee without feeling for the moment, like Mickey Free, that "he'd make a most iligant Turk."

But all this while we have said nothing of what is more especially the food of love. In justice to an excellent band we must say that the music was such as might well have inspired even a less light-hearted and light-footed assemblage. The time was well marked throughout, and great pains had been taken in selecting for the several dances melodies with some distinctive character. Indeed, we are at this moment haunted by certain strains which threaten to vibrate on the memory long after yesterday's flowers are withered.

Well, there is an end to all things—to dances and glances, to tripping and sipping, to gazing and praising, and (our readers may fairly add) to noting and quoting. And we have read a good deal about unproductive outlay, and we are fully prepared to be belaboured with solemn commonplaces about pomps and vanities. Yet, "for a' that," we are glad that the bachelors of Sydney gave their brilliant and most enjoyable ball, and thank them heartily that we were among the favoured guests. We feel—as who would not feel—even though it had never been said or sung, that, all that's bright must fade, that man's enjoyments have a being less durable even than he. Yet, "for a' that, and a' that," roses bloom, and violets breathe; and a living parterre of yet brighter things than these is worth beholding, if but for a night. All thanks and honour to the bachelors of Sydney, and may each cull a flower worthy to be worn in his bosom! For ourselves, had we been utter strangers at the festive scene—had we been hopelessly sure, that of a thousand smiles from rosy lips there was not one which we could claim as our own, yet, "for a' that and a' that, and twice as much as a' that," we should rejoice to have been there. In the sight of innocent gaiety, of open-handed youth catering freely for the tastes of beauty, and repaid in full by a sunny glance or a word of approval, there is something to gladden the heart even of a mere

SPECTATOR.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

BEFORE the Primary Judge.

CERTIFICATES

The court, upon the motion of the Chief Commissioner, confirmed the certificates granted by that officer to George Goocin, Edward Farbrother, William Bell, John Silk, John Garty, Samuel Collins, William Smith, Patrick Macnamara, and Patrick Barron. Also, his report of having refused a certificate to Robert Bray Cooke, as having been twice insolvent within three years.

PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION.

On the motion of Mr. Sheppard, plans were confirmed in the following estates, viz.:—In the estate of Michael and Alexander Alexander, showing a first dividend of 6s. 10¾d. in the pound. In the estate of Alfred Flower, showing a first dividend of 4s. 8¼d. in the pound. In the estate of Jacob Ider, showing a first dividend of 1s. 5¾d. in the pound.

On the motion of the Chief Commissioner, plans of distribution were confirmed in the estates of Henry Ward and T. J. Oliver, the former showing a first dividend of 4s. 9¾d. in the pound, and the latter a first dividend of 7s. 7¾d. in the pound.

(Some motions in other jurisdictions of the Court, involving no points of general interest, wherein Messrs. Windeyer, Sheppard, and Simpson were concerned, were also disposed of.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of William Jolly and Co., a second meeting. Thirty-five debts were proved, and the meeting adjourned until Wednesday next.

In the estate of Thomas Thrushly, a postponed third meeting. The official assignee read his report, but, no creditors being present, no directions were given.

In the estate of Dreutler and Co., a second meeting. Six debts were proved.

In the estate of Charles D. O'Connell, a second meeting. Insolvent was not present, nor has he yet filed his schedule, for which reason the meeting adjourned until Friday next. One debt was proved.

Thomas W. Wallace filed an account of his receipts and disbursements from 12th May, 1859, to 8th May, 1860, as directed by the Chief Commissioner.

SURRENDERS.

John Skenner, of Richmond River, cedar dealer. Liabilities, £537 15s. 7d. Assets—value of real property, £10; of personal property, £411: total, £421. Deficit, £116 15s. 7d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

Thomas Byrne, of South Head Road, Sydney, bootmaker. Liabilities, £330 1s. 11d. Assets—value of personal property, £34; outstanding debts, £13 5s.: total, £47 5s. Deficit, £282 16s. 11d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

John Kearey, of Pitt-street, Sydney, ironmonger. Liabilities, £6639 7s. Assets—value of real property, £140; of personal property, £5434 7s. 10d.; outstanding debts, £797 7s. 5d.: total, £6371 15s. 3d. Deficit, £267 11s. 9d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

Saturday, 29.—George A. Lloyd and Co., special, for proof of debts, half-past 11.

Monday, October 1.—Isaac Archibald, first, half-past 10. Josiah Saunders, third, 11. James Evers, third, half-past 11. James Skinner, third, 12. George T. Palmer, special for proof of debts, half-past 12. Nathaniel Payten, the younger, third, 2. Francis Burke, third, half-past 2. Francis Burke, special for examination, 3. James Beahan, third, 3. A. W. Phillips, first, half-past 3.—*At Bathurst*: Francis Wade, second, 11.

Tuesday, 2.—John Beatson, adjourned second, 11. Thomas W. Wallace, adjourned second, and for examination, 11. James Smithers, Samuel Benny Sergeant, Barnabas Turner, James M'Crossen, certificates, 12. Henry H. Cobb, special for examination, 1.

Wednesday, 3.—Cyrus J. Westley, single, half-past 10. John J. Turner, second, 11. George Webber, second, half-past 11. Anastasia Walsh, third, 12. James Belcher, third, half-past 12. Furlong and Kennedy, third, 2. John Bevan, adjourned single, half-past 2.

Thursday, 4.—Alfred J. D. Francis, third, half-past 10. Thomas Smith, third, 11. Isaac Archibald, second, half-past 11. John Ryan, single, 12. John Scanlan, single, half-past 12. Matthias Nowland, single, 2. Thomas Underwood, postponed third, 2. Thomas Clough, single, half-past 2. Robert Pratt, single, 3.

Friday, 5.—Hugh Maxwell, adjourned examination, 11. Thomas Duff, adjourned single, half-past 11. Joseph Andrews, adjourned second, half-past 11. John Richardson, adjourned second, 12.—*At Maitland*: A. W. Phillips, second, 11.

Monday, 8.—Thomas Endicott, third, half-past 10. Arthur Corby, third, 11. Caspar Kreigsman, adjourned single, half-past 11. Francis Brewer, third, half-past 11. James W. Jones, third, 12. Oswald R. Campbell, first, 12. James B. Caldwell, special, for examination, 2.—*At Maitland*: Christopher Cooper, third, 11; and Thomas Cantwell, third, 12. *At Bathurst*: Samuel Wadeson, third, 11.

Tuesday, 9.—Jane Coleman, adjourned certificate, 11. Charles Poole, John Alexander Wilson, certificates, 12. James Brennan, adjourned second, 12.

Wednesday, 10.—Dennis Dwyer, third, half-past 10. Hugh Maxwell, third, 11. Nathaniel Payten, junior, adjourned examination, half-past 11.—*At Maitland*: Michael Tierney, third, 11.

Thursday, 11.—Oswald R. Campbell, second, half-past 10. John Stone, adjourned examination, 11. James Jones, adjourned single, 2.

Friday, 12.—William and Thomas Chippendale, adjourned second, and special, under a judge's order for examination, 11.—*At Maitland*: John Peno, single, 11.

Monday, 15.—Betteridge and Haydon, third, half-past 10. Croft and Son, third, half-past 11. Elizabeth Mardin, third, half-past 11. James Coomber, single, 2. John Fullagar, single, half-past 2. Patrick Hall, first, 3.

Tuesday, 16.—Bensusan and Hacs, adjourned single, 11. William Wooderson Rowe, Daniell Hall, Samuel Pierce, William Kirchner, Joseph Sharpe, Maurice Reynolds, James Richardson, certificates 12.

Wednesday, 17.—James Reading, single, half-past 10. George A. F. Lentz, single, 11. John Lawless, single, half-past 11. Joseph Marchant, single, 12. Jeremiah Cour, single, half-past 12. John Emanuel, single, 2. William Paterson, single, half-past 2. Marianne L. Pettingell, single, 3.

Thursday, 18.—Patrick Hall, second, half-past 10. Louis Zattler, single, 11. James Mitchell, single, half-past 11. Henry Bigg, single, 12. Thomas H. Wilkinson, single, half-past 12. Trust estate of James Malcolm and Co., first, 2. John M'Keogh, single, half-past 2. Edward J. Blaxland, first, 3.

Friday, 19.—William Macdonald, adjourned certificate, 11.

Monday, 22.—Trust estate of Malcolm and Co., second, half-past 10. Edward J. Blaxland, second, half-past 11. James Kennedy, first, half-past 11. William Kenny, single, 2. Francisco de las Carreras, third, half-past 2. Henry Elvey, first, 3.

Tuesday, 23.—Alfred Chandler, adjourned second, 11. Richard Underwood, Roger Pearson Forster, Charles Edmund Langley, William Thomas Boyce, William Butler, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 24.—Henry Elvey, second, half-past 10. Charles Sherrett, third, half-past 11. Daniel Harding, single, 12. Joseph Simmons, the younger, first, half-past 12. William King, single, 2. Joseph Cuthbert, first, half-past 2. Michael Mullens, single, 3. Henry Parkes, special, to decide upon an offer of composition, 3.

Thursday, 25.—James Kennedy, second, half-past 10. Charles Horsley, first, half-past 11.

Monday, 29.—Joseph Simmons, the younger, second, half-past 10. Joseph Cuthbert, second, half-past 11. Charles Horsley, second, 12. Manuel Bensusan, third, half-past 12. James O. Bradley, third, 2. James Greer, third, half-past 2. Charles Baker, third 3.

Tuesday, 30.—William Alexander Selby, William Stanley Llewellyn, certificates, 12.

WILD TURKEYS.—The *Yass Courier* says there are a great number of these birds on the Yass Plains at the present time, some of a very large size. On Monday last a fine one, weighing between 25 lbs. and 30 lbs., was shot by Mr. Peter Myers.

BATHURST CIRCUIT COURT.

CIVIL SIDE.

(*From the Bathurst Times of Wednesday*)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Wise.

BROWN V. BRADY.

This was an action for damages for the trespassing of defendant's sheep upon one of plaintiff's runs. The case was undefended. Verdict for the plaintiff: damages, 40s.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. Stephen and Shepherd.

LISTER V. HUGHES.

This was an action for the recovery of the balance of the purchase-money of a certain block of land. Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Stephen; Mr. Hughes conducted his own defence.

A deed was produced by the defendant, from which it appeared that the purchase had been completed; but the defendant admitted that the sum claimed by plaintiff was not paid, and contended that he (plaintiff) was not entitled to claim that amount, as there were certain charges to be deducted for making the title good, the title having formerly been very defective, On the other hand, plaintiff maintained that the defendant had undertaken to make the title good for the sum of £20, which had either been paid to him, or allowed out of the purchase money; and that the land had been sold at a reduced sum in consideration of defendant's trouble with respect to the title.

Defendant denied that he had ever undertaken to make the title good for £20, and maintained that he had received that sum as a bonus for his trouble about the title, instead of the sum of £100, which plaintiff offered to Mr. Serjeant, solicitor, for the same service. He contended also that, as no less than three lawyers had been employed in repairing the defects of the title, the plaintiff could not imagine that the sum of £20 would liquidate their charges.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

REGINA V. WINDRED.

This was an appeal against the decision of the magistrates in the late gambling case.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Stephen; for the respondents, Mr. Broadhurst.

The chief points of the argument were, that the appellant had been indicted under two different Acts—namely, the Gaming Act, and the Licensed Publican's—and that the Bench had declined to mention under which Act they had convicted; so that the appellant did not know what offence she was charged with, or for what she had been fined, and had, therefore not been allowed a fair opportunity of rebutting the charge. The argument lasted nearly two hours. His Honor signified his intention of delivering a written decision after his return to Sydney.

This closed the business of the session.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor, the Police Magistrate, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Williams, Mr. Peden, Mr. Laycock, and Mr. Burrell.

Four drunkards were severally fined 10s., in default of payment to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Joseph Carter, for having, in a public place made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

James O'Brien and John O'Brien, one about thirteen and the other about fifteen years of age, were yesterday given into custody by Copeland Bennett, of Parramatta-street, for being illegally on his premises. Between one and two o'clock he found them secreted behind the kitchen door; he questioned them, and in reply they said they were there looking for empty bottles; he gave them into custody. One of the boys, it was said, has but recently fulfilled a term of imprisonment for larceny. The Bench found them guilty, and sentenced them to be imprisoned one month.

Mary Ann West was summarily convicted of having stolen a pair of boots, the property of John Dolby, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour six weeks.

Thomas Brown was convicted of having stolen a pair of boots, of the value of 30s., the property of a seaman of the Petronella, said to be an Italian, in a brothel, and was sentenced to be imprisoned, with hard labour, three calendar months.

John Daley, John Howe, and John Owens were brought before the Court, charged with having burglariously entered the dwelling-house of Thomas Rice. Inspector Harrison deposed that in consequence of information he had received he proceeded about three o'clock this morning to a house situated in Charles-lane, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo; he found Howe in bed with a woman named Jones, the other men lying on the floor of the same room; on searching the house found a basket, two portions of a ham, and a pair of boots; Owen claimed the boots; they said that they were all in bed at Howe's before twelve o'clock last night. Detective Downham deposed that between eight and nine o'clock last night he saw the prisoners and another man, and a woman named Jones, in King-street, and took notice of them; they went into a public-house together, and when they came out the woman went away; the men went into George-street, where they separated, two on one side and two on the other side of the street, joining company again at the corner of Market-street, and he lost sight of them; saw them again in Pitt-street shortly after eleven o'clock, and kept his eye upon their movements; Daley and Owen stood together at the door of a warehouse nearly opposite the theatre, Howe and another watching from the other side of the street; they went from that place and joined company near the other theatre in King-street; thence they went into Kent-street, and going up a dark place near Bathurst-street, he lost sight of them for about twenty minutes; they returned, proceeded up Bathurst-street, and turned the corner of Pitt-street; on arriving at the corner of Pitt-street, he thought that he had lost them, but ran quite upon them as they stood in the doorway of Rice's butcher's shop; this was at about twenty minutes before one o'clock; he took no notice of them, however, but as he passed he saw that the door was shut; he turned the corner of Park-street, and back again, expecting to see them again, but did not; about half an hour afterwards the watchman reported that Rice's house had been entered, he (witness) reported to inspector Harrison, and they two went together and apprehended the prisoners. John M'Donald, private watchman, deposed that, at half-past twelve, he tried Rice's door, and it was fast; about five minutes before one o'clock he found the door open, and aroused Mr. Rice; afterwards, reported the circumstance to the last witness; did not see either of the prisoners about the streets. Thomas Rice deposed that he was aroused about half-past one o'clock this morning, his door being open; secured it shortly after eleven o'clock, and the lock could only be opened inside; the shop must have been entered at the fanlight over the door, which was left open for the purpose of ventilation; the desk had been opened with a key, and the account books removed; there was no money; on Tuesday week his shop was entered in a similar manner, and from £4 to £5 was stolen from the desk. The prisoners were committed for trial.

John Daley, John Howe, and John Owens were charged with larceny, and Mary Jones with being accessory thereto. Thomas Crawley, cheesemonger, and holding a stall in the George-street Market, deposed that on going to his stall on Monday morning he missed two hams, one basket, a gold ring, and a pot of pomatum; the pieces of ham produced by inspector Harrison he could swear to as parts of one of his missing hams, and the basket he identified. James Hazelton, fruiterer, identified the boots claimed by Owen as his property, having missed them from his stall in the Market on Monday Morning. The prisoners were committed for trial.

Edward Bell, city engineer, appeared on summons to answer an information in which he was charged by Frederick Lassetter, of George-street, ironmonger, with having, on the 5th September instant, unlawfully counselled, ordered, and commanded one Matthew William Parker with force and arms and with strong hand to break and enter into a certain house and premises, then in the lawful possession and occupation of the said Frederick Lassetter. The circumstances out of which this prosecution arises having been fully reported in the prosecution of Mr. Parker for the alleged forcible entry, it would be tedious to give them again. Messrs. Lassetter and Barker deposed that when they called upon defendant in reference to Parker's proceedings, he (the defendant) told them that Parker was acting under his orders, which he expected would be carried out. William Coupland, in the employ of Mr. Lassetter, deposed that he heard Parker say, in reply to a question from complainant, that Mr. Bell had ordered the window to be taken out, and out it should come; he saw the window taken out by Parker and his men. The defendant, when asked what he had to say, replied that he had witnesses to prove what orders were given in the matter of removing complainant's window, and by whom the orders were given, while no evidence whatever had been brought to show that he had had anything to do in the affair. In fact, he gave no order on the subject, as Parker could prove; nor did he, present or absent, counsel the proceeding complained of, but, on the contrary, positively refused to do so. Committed for trial, his own bail in £20 being taken for his appearance.

WATER POLICE COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE Mr. M. M. Cohen, Mr. James Shoobert, and Mr. Benjamin Darley.

Robert Lee was charged with wilfully damaging a seat in the Botanical Gardens, on the afternoon of Thursday. From the evidence of John Weller, bailiff of the gardens, it appeared that about 4 p.m., of the 27th, his attention was called by one of the workmen to the prisoner, who was sitting on one of the seats, and cutting letters upon it with a knife; witness caught him in the act, and found the letter P carved deeply on the arm of the chair; on another place he found the letter B, both of which had evidently been but newly done; on being laid hold of, prisoner attempted to escape, but did not succeed, although he pulled down part of the fencing in his efforts to climb the enclosure. The bench, after severely reprimanding the prisoner, fined him in the mitigated penalty of 20s.

William Heskett, of the schooner Harp, charged with absenting himself from his ship, without leave, and assaulting Daniel Parry, mate of said vessel, was fined 10s. for the assault, with 4s. 6d. costs, or forty-eight hours in the cells; for neglect of duty, to forfeit five days' wages, amounting with costs of Court, to £1 3s. 2d., which sum was to be deducted from his pay.

Archibald Blue and John McDonald, two seamen belonging to the United States ship Dione, were brought before the bench for absenting themselves from said ship on the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant, and were sentenced each to forty-eight hours' confinement in her Majesty's gaol; on the intercession of the Captain, however, the sentence was remitted, and the prisoners ordered to be put on board.

James Oxenholme, for being drunk and disorderly in Harrington-street the previous evening, was fined 20s.

KIANDRA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

21ST SEPTEMBER.—DIVINE SERVICE.—On Sunday last, the 16th, the Rev. Mr. Druitt, from Cooma, preached in the Court-house, at the Camp. The weather was unfavourable, and had no doubt an effect upon the number of the congregation. The text was taken from the Revelations of St. John, and tended to enforce the establishment of a minister on these diggings, and to urge the setting up of the candlestick to be a light to lighten their darkness. The exposition was able and well delivered. On Monday, in pursuance of advertisement, a meeting was held at the Camp, for the purpose of opening subscription lists. Two were decided upon—one for the support of a minister, the other for a church building fund. Both these lists were subscribed to by the Commissioners, who were handsomely seconded by Messrs. Cowper, Horton, and others, so that we hope shortly to have a large list of paid up subscriptions to announce. Mr. Thomas Horton, of the Oriental Bank, was appointed treasurer, and Mr. Cowper, jun., secretary. Friends in Sydney and elsewhere will doubtless assist us in this important work. A good active minister is the first desideratum, and his exertions, well directed, would soon raise a building fund.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On the 17th, at the court-house, before Dr. Weston and a highly respectable jury of twelve, Mr. A. Cooper, foreman—an inquest was held on the body of John Grant, a native of Glasgow. He had been suffering from asthma, and from the medical testimony of Dr. Rickards is supposed to have died in a fit when quite alone in his tent. The service was read over him by the Rev. Mr. Druitt.

ADJOURNED LICENSING MEETING. — Twenty-two publicans' licenses were confirmed and granted on the 18th instant, before a full bench, and are as follows:—John Turner, Camp Inn, Kiandra; George Atkinson, Adelaide Hotel, Kiandra; Henry Kofahl, Alpine Hotel, Kiandra; William Cook, Adelong Hotel, Kiandra; Luke Bond, Royal George, Kiandra; Joseph Smith, Diggers' Retreat, Sawpit Hill; Henry Hill, Alpine Inn, Boggy Swamp; William Roberts, Pioneer Inn, Nine Mile; Donald M'Gilvary, Caledonian Hotel, ditto; Alexander Charles Cray, Star Hotel, ditto; William Murphy, "Our House," Nine Mile; Samuel A. Phillips, Sawyer's Arms, Rocky Plains; John Johnson, Ballaarat Inn, ditto; Robert William Mason, Commercial Hotel, West Denison; Richard Hawkins, New Providence Hotel, ditto; Alexander Sutherland, Traveller's Rest, ditto; Albert Hadkins, Argyle Hotel, ditto; Maurice Solomons, Royal Victoria Hotel, Denison; Henry W. Best, Denison Hotel, Denison; Robert W. Kitchen, Great North Junction Track Inn, Adderminnim, Chalker's; William Bullock, Alps Inn, Long Plain; James Rule, Junction Inn, ditto.

ROADS.—We have much pleasure in stating that by the last advices the total sum of £10,000 has been granted to Mr. superintendent Weber for the construction of the road between here and Chalker's. This, we believe, was the sum applied for by Mr. Weber, and now from this gentleman's known ability and perseverance, we have no doubt that a good practical road, passable in all seasons, will be secured to us. It is expected to be finished in six weeks from this date. Any amount of labour can be obtained, at very cheap rates. The regular payment of the subsidy is now the only thing requisite. If all this is effected in the specified time we shall have just saved our distance.

LOCAL COURT.—No more miners have come forward to attest their signatures. This proves that the majority, from past experience, are averse to its establishment, and that a discontented minority can make a great deal of noise without doing themselves or the community at large the slightest advantage. We regret it should not have a trial.

STICKING-UP.—Between the Rocky Plain and West Denison, several robberies have been of late committed. What are the mounted patrol about? Mr. Douglas on returning from Kiandra to Russell's was eased of a few shillings, but unfortunately is unable to identify the robber. On the whole, however, when we consider the very mixed character of our population, composed of men of every clime and nation, many the very dregs of society, we must say that there is less crime or danger here than in many of the settled districts. Even sticking-up has not been by any means frequent. The two best authenticated cases were proved to have been concocted by the complainants themselves. Sticking one's-self up being rather a convenient way of getting out of pecuniary difficulties, but not quite so sure or honourable as walking up King-street.

MAIL.—A pretty large mail came in on the 19th, but our latest dates were up to the 8th only, so that we are again six days behindhand. The sooner Messrs. Ward and Smith's report relative to the establishment of the Eden or Merimbula route is adopted the better. Letters coming by this road would undoubtedly arrive with more regularity.

TELEGRAPH.—Some time ago we understood that the telegraph wires were to be up and in working order by the end of this month; up to the present date the bare poles still remain unadorned.

ESCORT.—The weather has not been of a character to encourage those to work who could possibly avoid it—cold winds, with sleet and rain, the ground covered each morning with a white sheet of hail or snow, which took till midday usually to dissolve,—nevertheless we shall have a fair escort, as various parcels have come in from the Four and Nine Mile.

MINING.—Nothing of importance has transpired this week, we have no large nuggets to chronicle, but various new patches of ground have been set into, and nearly all proved remunerative.

New Chum Hill maintains its character. Good wash dirt has been found there upwards of ten feet in thickness. It is now being thoroughly prospected, and as the whole hill is undoubtedly made ground, will, in all probability, yield large quantities of gold.

THE ROCKY PLAINS.—New men set in here weekly, and all seem sanguine of success. The lower part of the river for six miles down below the bridge is turning out very well. A large proportion of foreigners—Italians, Germans, and French—seem to have made this their head-quarters. Tantangarra—More and better prospects have been obtained here. Several fresh parties have set in, and taken up claims with good hopes of success. Jackass Flat has yielded well lately. Weather—to-day very cold wind, and hard frost.

September 23.—Weather splendid, bright, cold, and bracing. Many teams, some via Merimbula, are in from Russell's yesterday and the day before. The roads getting dry, and the improvements already made by Mr. Weber beginning to tell. No change in prices; however, the number of new arrivals more than keeping pace with the supplies. Slaughter yards are going up in all directions outside the township. There is no lack of beef, but we can say very little of the quality—I have tasted horseflesh infinitely superior.

DISTRICT STATISTICS.—From the late licensing meeting, and other data, we gather that, on this gold-field, within a radius of twelve miles from Kiandra, and taking in Chalker's, there are now about the following number of good substantially built houses erected, viz., stores, forty-seven; public-houses, twenty-eight; to these may be added several private houses in the new and many respectable buildings in the old town, which come not exactly under the name of stores. New tenements are springing up on every side; building is being vigorously proceeded with, so that there is some chance of covering for the coming host.

ESCORT.—Through some delay below no escort has arrived this week, and consequently the gold received yesterday could not be forwarded. As I stated in my last, the receipt has proved very fair, viz., 1123 ozs. 14 dwts. 12 grs., with £1200 in gold, so that next Saturday we may calculate upon 2500 ozs.

NEW CHUM HILL.—A party are about running a large tunnel into this hill, on the south side, and are very sanguine as to the result; the whole hill seems payable.

BIG BUGONG.—Some fifteen miles past the Nine Mile a party has struck a good payable lead; the gold is said to be very superior.

STABBING.—On the 19th a Greek was cut very severely in the face in a drunken quarrel. Both his upper and under lips were completely cut through—they were sewn up by Dr. Richards. No serious result is anticipated. Otherwise we have been very quiet of late. Brawls and night fighting have greatly diminished since the late addition to our Police force, who are kept in admirable order by their efficient superintendent, Mr. Sanderson.

SLY GROG SELLING.—George Blanchford was convicted on the 20th instant, before Messrs. P. Clarke, Dixon, and Cooper, J.P.s, and fined in the mitigated penalty of £10.

LARCENY.—Daniel Newman, on the same day was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour in Goulburn gaol, for having on the 19th instant, stolen from the person of one Thomas Baker, the sum of ten shillings and sixpence. He is well known to be a most notorious character.

ILLEGAL HOLDING.—A case under the Gold Fields Act—Pentland v. Moriarty, was dismissed on account of objections taken to the information by Mr. Solicitor Redman. A water right not being held to be an authorised holding but part and parcel of a claim. Moriarty had refused to give up this water-race after an order from the Commissioner. From all we could gather from the learned advocate's objections either the Commissioners are very bad lawyers, or the Gold Fields Act is defective in the extreme.

EMPIRE HOTEL.—On Friday, Mr. Carmichael gave a grand and tastefully arranged dinner to which all the *élite* of the diggings were invited, in order to celebrate the opening of his large dancing saloon. Several ladies graced the festivities with their presence. The Commissioners were invited *en masse* but did not attend. All passed off with the greatest decorum.

ASSAULT.—George Spier v. William Redman, solicitor; this case was dismissed, the complainant failing to appear.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Horse Repository, at 12 o'clock, Carriage Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dogcarts, Springcarts, Drays, Harness, Saddlery, Milch Cow and Calf.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On premises at Burwood, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of a Grocer and Draper.

MR. F. BRADLY.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of a Confectioner, Machinery, Tools, Benches, Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Crockeryware, &c.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Boards, Scantling, Doors, Sashes.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Books.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—On the ground, Bilabong-street, Parramatta-street, at 12 o'clock, Building Materials of Slaughterhouses, Yards, and Premises occupied by Messrs. York, Bradbury, and Britcher, at Black Wattle Creek Parramatta-street.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 12 o'clock, Fat Wethers.

THE ESCORTS.

THE Western, Southern, and Northern Escorts have arrived during the week from our several Gold-fields, and delivered at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint the following quantities of gold-dust:—

Western: From Sofala, 901 ozs 19 dwts 6 grs; Bathurst, 212 ozs 9 dwts 11 grs; Louisa Creek, 507 ozs 11 dwts 16 grs; Tambaroora, 389 ozs 17 dwts 9 grs; Orange, 61 ozs 14 dwts; Stoney Creek, 320 ozs 14 dwts. Total, 2400 ozs 5 dwts 18 grs.

Southern: From Cooma, 166 ozs 6 dwts 12 grs; Braidwood, 1460 ozs 8 dwts 14 grs; Kiandra, 1278 ozs 13 dwts. Total, 2905 ozs 8 dwts 2 grs.

Northern: From Timbarra, 386 ozs 8 dwts; Uralla, 598 ozs; Nundle, 385 ozs 16 dwts; Tamworth, 739 ozs 1 dwt 14 grs. Total, 2109 ozs 5 dwts 14 grs.

CONSIGNEES.

From Sofala: Deputy Master of the Mint, 901 ozs 19 dwts 6 grs.

From Bathurst: Deputy Master of the Mint, 212 ozs 9 dwts 11 grs.

From Louisa Creek: Deputy Master of the Mint, 507 ozs 11 dwts 16 grs.

From Tambaroora: Deputy Master of the Mint, 389 ozs 17 dwts 9 grs

From Orange: Deputy Master of the Mint, 61 ozs 14 dwts.

From Stoney Creek: E. Combes, 35 ozs 19 dwts; J. Woodward, 20 ozs; Union Bank, 102 ozs 17 dwts; Bank of New South Wales, 167 ozs 18 dwts. Total, 320 ozs 14 dwts.

From Timbarra: Deputy Master of the Mint, 315 ozs 8 dwts; Sang Hing, 71 ozs. Total, 386 ozs 8 dwts.

From Uralla: Deputy Master of the Mint, 598 ozs.

From Nundle: Deputy Master of the Mint, 385 ozs 16 dwts.

From Tamworth: Deputy Master of the Mint, 739 ozs 1 dwt 14 grs.

From Cooma: Commercial Bank, 166 ozs 6 dwts 12 grs.

From Braidwood: Deputy Master of the Mint, 1460 ozs 8 dwts 14 grs.

From Kiandra: Deputy Master of the Mint, 1278 ozs 13 dwts.

Amount of gold received during the week ended September 28, 1860:—

	ozs	dwts	grs
Western Escort	2400	5	18
Southern Escort	2905	8	2
Northern Escort	2109	5	14
Total	7414	19	10

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The City Coroner held an inquest at the Canterbury Arms Tavern, Canterbury, on Thursday, on the body of an infant named Edward Pendergrast, aged twelve days. The infant was strong and healthy up to Tuesday last, when it was taken into the open air for the first time; on that evening its mother observed that the child had a slight cough, and was very restless. During the next day the infant was put into a warm bath, and a mustard poultice was applied to its chest. This appeared to give relief, but convulsions supervened in the evening, and the little sufferer expired in the night. Dr. Ward examined the body of the child after death, and was of opinion, from its appearance, that inflammation of the lungs was the cause of death. Verdict, "Died from natural causes."—The Coroner held an investigation, at his office, yesterday, touching the death of an old man named Cornelius Buckley, who was reported to have died from neglect and want. The deceased was about eighty years of age, a tailor by trade, but had done no work for a considerable time preceding his death. He lived at O'Connell Town, with some people named Dolan, to whom, in consideration of their living with and taking care of him as long as he lived, he willed what little property he possessed. Latterly he was very feeble; and about ten days prior to his death he was unable to rise from his bed. Having little or no money, and the people with whom he was living being likewise very poor, he had a difficulty in procuring the food, &c., necessary for him in his exhausted state; and but for the kindness of Mr. Raper, by whose orders he was supplied with all that was requisite, he would have been almost destitute. On Friday, 14th instant, Dr. Ward was called in, and after making himself acquainted with the particulars of the case, found that the old man did not require medicine, but nursing and nourishment. As Dolan and his wife were away from home a great part of the day earning their livelihood, they could not give the deceased the care and attention requisite, so Dr. Ward recommended his removal the Benevolent Asylum. In this arrangement he at first acquiesced, but after steps had been taken to procure his admission into the Asylum, he refused to go. Four days afterwards he died, and was buried on the 20th. The Coroner found that he died of old age, neglect, and want of proper nourishment, and did not consider it necessary to exhume the body to hold an inquest on it.

THE PANAMA ROUTE.—It will be seen on reference to our report of yesterday's proceedings in the Assembly, that the Colonial Treasurer has given notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Panama Route Postal Act, of 1858. We are not aware as yet of the nature of the proposed amendments, or whether they owe their origin in any way to the alterations ... made in the steam postal service.

FRAUD.—Mr. Lewis ... has reported to us another case of fraud which has been discovered, respecting four cases, invoiced as ladies' boots, but which, on opening, the contents were found to consist of stones and other rubbish. The goods were shipped by Mr. H. Nathan to him, per Margaret Dundas, and were valued at ... The cases were opened at Messrs. C. Moore and Co.'s auction rooms, before the following gentlemen:—Captain Wilson, of the Canaan; Mr. King, of Messrs. Brierley, Dean, and Co.'s; Mr. Glassford, of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; Captain Fenwick, of the Margaret Dundas, and Captain Viles.

FIRE AT BANKSTOWN.—On Friday, the 21st, the cottage of Mr. George Alexander Suttor, at Bankstown, near Salt-pan Creek, was consumed by fire. Mr. Suttor states that when he left his home after breakfast, a fire was burning on the hearth and the strong breeze which prevailed at the time might have caused the conflagration, but he is not sure that it was not the work of an incendiary. As soon as he saw the flames he ran to extinguish them, and was severely burned in attempting to save his property. Two persons, whom he described as "neighbours," were passing at the time, but refused to render him any assistance.

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LASSETTER v. BELL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—May I ask the favour of your inserting the enclosed copy of a letter which I addressed to Mr. Lassetter, late last evening, and sent to-day, in reply to a second letter received from him last evening, and which he has published.

Also a copy of a notice served upon Mr. Lassetter by the late city surveyor, Mr. Roe, which will show that I am not the only city surveyor who has deemed Mr. Lassetter to be depriving the citizens of their lawful rights.

I may add that Mr. Roe brought the case forward at the Police Court, and the bench dismissed it on some technical informality.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD BELL.

(Copy.)

"Surry Hills, September 27th, 1860.

"SIR,—Your letter in reply to mine of this date reached me here by *your messenger* at ten minutes past six this evening; your previous letter of yesterday, and my reply thereto, had already been forwarded to the newspapers.

"I cheerfully accept your apology for having charged me with causing you annoyance and expense in the year 1858.

"Allow me to draw your attention again to your letter of the 26th instant, wherein you write to me, "'*you have done all in your power to annoy me during the last two years,*'" and again to ask to be informed what I did during the years 1859 and 1860 (prior to the present month), to annoy you, or give cause for annoyance?

"I have no objection to solicit the publication of that part of your letter of this day, which legitimately bears upon this correspondence, but I must decline to be a party to publishing such reckless assertions as are contained in the remainder of your letter, which appear to have been written under advice to bias the public mind in favour of the criminal prosecutions you have yourself instituted on the subject, and to prejudice those you have so wrongfully accused."

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) "E. BELL, C.E."
"Mr. Frederick Lassetter, George-street."

Copy of Notice.
City Surveyor's Office, Sydney, March 16, 1858.
You are hereby requested to take notice that the addition now being made to your premises situate on the east side of George-street, is a breach of the Alignment Act, and that unless you cause the same to be abated forthwith, the City Solicitor will be instructed to take legal proceedings against you.
(Signed) T. R. ROE, City Surveyor.
To Messrs. R. Iredale and Co., Ironmongers, George-street.

THE following letter has been handed to us, by Mr. Lassetter, for publication:—

LETTER No. 3.

Sydney, 27th September.

SIR,—I have just received your letter of this date. You are mistaken in supposing that my letter of yesterday was written with a view to publication—I had no such intention; but I have not the least objection to your giving publicity to my letter, as well as your own, and also to this reply.

It is possible that I may have been in error in charging you with the annoyance and the expense to which I was subjected in the year 1858; if so, I regret it; but I was at the time informed that the whole of it was attributable to you. Your conduct on the occasion of the recent outrage convinced me that you were actuated by something more than a mere desire to do your duty—you seemed to rejoice in the work of destruction, and I left the Town Hall under the fullest belief that you were actuated by the mere spirit of wantonness.

Had your object been simply to do what you believed your duty required and the law authorised, you never would have rejected the proposals made by me, and persisted in having the property destroyed at all events.

You say you think the citizens are justly entitled by law to a twelve feet pathway. It may be so, and if there is any encroachment upon the pathway as legally set out, the courts are open to you, but what right have you to set up your opinions against the constituted tribunals, and to do by violence that which you believed the law would not do for you?

With regard to setting back the front, I am only a tenant, and have no authority whatever to remove the building, even if it stood altogether upon the street, and if I were to permit you to pull it down, because of any supposed breach of the law on my part, I should be held responsible and made answerable to the owners of the property for the damage. But having had the property twice carefully surveyed by three competent surveyors, I have ascertained that so far from the window which you have destroyed being an infringement of the Alignment or Building Acts, that portion of the building does not even extend out to the building line, and that no portion of the house stands over the line. All this you might have ascertained for yourself, and I should have been spared all the trouble and annoyance in which I have been involved.

I have no desire to inflame the public mind against you any more than it is already; I believe your conduct with regard to my premises has been denounced by every right thinking man from one end of the city to the other; and I would ask you how could it be otherwise?

Did not my solicitor ask you to do that which the Corporation are now anxious to have done, that is, to agree upon a special case for the opinion of the Supreme Court; and but for your extreme obstinacy and determination to brave everything and disregard the law, this course would have been pursued.

As your letter of this date is written for publication, of course you will take care to send this with it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FREDERIC LASSETTER.
Mr. Edward Bell, City Surveyor.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of the 26th instant appeared a letter, signed "A Suburban Volunteer," in which the writer says, "I hear that the rifles of each company are to be kept in an armoury, and not by each individual volunteer." This is an arrangement which I, as well as "A Suburban Volunteer," consider most objectionable; because if it is desired that the volunteers should become good marksmen, in order to acquire perfection, it is absolutely necessary that each man should have sole charge of his own rifle after it has been delivered into his hands, when, of course, he will be held responsible for it and the other things issued by Government to the volunteers. Unless a man is thoroughly acquainted with his piece it is impossible for him to have that amount of confidence in it which he undoubtedly ought to have. Therefore, I repeat that it is absolutely necessary that each individual volunteer, in order to become a better marksman than he otherwise would, should be allowed to keep possession of his rifle after it has been delivered into his hands, so that he will be able to keep it in proper order, and he will thus become used to the one piece. But if the rifles are kept in an armoury, each volunteer will have a different rifle placed in his hands perhaps every time he goes out to practise, and consequently he will not feel "all at home" with it.

By giving these few remarks a space in your journal, you will oblige

A VOLUNTEER.

Surry Hills, Sydney, September 28.

THE DEANERY OF SYDNEY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—If the statement quoted from Dr. Hook's Dictionary by your correspondent "E. Q." in the *Herald* of this morning is to be accepted as correct—"if the *only* dignitary in cathedrals of the new foundation is the Dean—if it is a vulgar error to style prebendaries or canons residentiary, dignitaries," then it necessarily follows:—

1. That, inasmuch as the see of Sydney is a new foundation, it cannot have more than *one* cathedral dignitary, and that it is simply a vulgar error to suppose or argue otherwise.

2. That, therefore, the plural terms "one or more dignities," used in the Bishop's letters patent, must mean something less than "one or more dignitaries," and cannot possibly include "the venerable the Dean," who is, as regards any particular cathedral, a dignitary or noun, who rejoices in the singular number *only*.

3. It cannot be imagined that her Majesty, or her Majesty's advisers intended to set at naught the etymological proprieties insisted upon in the dictionary of a learned Doctor of the Chapel Royal—or that *they* have fallen into "the vulgar error," of which the Anglicanus family have been guilty, of confounding the one *only* cathedral dignitary, the Dean, with the multitudinous offices of inferior magnitude and importance which fill up the wide ecclesiastical interval that lies between the Dean and the beadle.

4th. We must, therefore, suppose that the plural terms, "one or more dignities," are intended to imply something quite distinct from that exclusively singular dignitary, the Dean. Perhaps the word "dignities" may be correctly interpreted as meaning something which bears the same relation to "dignitary" as "*homunculi*" does to "*homo*." The one or more dignities which the Bishop is empowered to create may be designated as the "*homunculi*" of the cathedral, such as prebends, canons, beadles, and such like. The creation of the "*homo*" *par excellence*, the one *only* dignitary, is silently reserved to the Crown, by the use of a plural term, which cannot be supposed to include the Dean without perpetrating "a vulgar error," of which Crown lawyers are never guilty.

As the family of "Anglicanus" is numerous, I subscribe myself once more,

PRESBYTER.

A SHIFT OF WIND.

(From the Southern Cross, September 7.)

IT would need the wishing cap of Fortunatus to obtain all that is wanting in the colony just now. "Wanted, an enemy," was advertised in our last number: in the present one, we announce another unsatisfied desire. "Wanted, *casus belli*"—a plausible ground of quarrel with the enemy, when we shall have found him. The old grounds are in the nature of a New Zealand swamp: whoever sets foot upon it gets bogged forthwith. None, saving a few of the *desperata intelligentia*—gladiatorial partisans, venture to affirm any longer that the vendors at the Waitara had a clear title to the whole of the six hundred acres in dispute. No one affirms any longer that Taylor is a higher chief than King; he is long since, in spite of tinkered pedigrees, set down as a "nobody,"—without even the Odyssean dignity of an "Outis." No one denies any longer that King is chief of Ngatiawa, now that there is an object in stating the quarrel as between the Government and King, and not, as it really is, between the Government and *all* who refuse to sell their claims. It is no longer maintained that King never asserted a claim, save by those to whose dull, or prosaic understandings, King's figurative declaration—that "Waitara was his bedroom," conveys no meaning whatever. It is now but faintly maintained that the *onus probandi* was on King, to prove that he had a claim, and not on the Government to prove that he had none; while it is admitted that there was no tribunal open to him before which he could make proof, were it incumbent on him to do so. It can no longer be argued that King was to blame in not accepting the Governor's invitation and safe conduct; for we take leave to remind our readers that Pomare was captured under a flag of truce, and that the natives have not forgotten it; to say nothing of the fact, that the Governor's safe conduct would not have availed the invited against an ambush of native enemies by the way side. It is no longer maintained that the Governor acted up to his expressed intention, namely, of never purchasing a piece of land the title to which was in dispute—an expression in which we once placed implicit confidence, directing our course accordingly—for his Excellency has chosen out for enforced purchase the very piece of land, which, perhaps, of all others in New Zealand, was overlaid with the greatest complication of disputes—disputes which the Government have attempted to settle after the fashion of the judge in the fable, who decided the cause in litigation by swallowing the oyster himself. The war party, driven from one point after another, are now taking shelter behind a general assertion, namely, that a struggle between the two races in this country has been long impending; that war was inevitable, and that if it had not broken out lately at Taranaki, it could not have been long averted, there or elsewhere. We have to do with a shift of wind. Still, we are old hands enough to square our sails to it, or to luff up, as the course we steer may need.

It is clear, in the first place, that if the present war be a just one, it needs no such apology; if it be unjust, no such plea can avail. But the whole history of this country, from the time that it first became a British colony up to the present, would go to disprove such an assertion. Wherever land has been fairly acquired from the natives, and due consideration has been shown to the various claimants, they have seldom afterwards manifested any sign either of regret for the sale, or of a desire to disturb the settlers in the peaceful enjoyment of their land. We have no doubt that if some intelligent and uniform principle of land purchase, fully recognising all the rights and claims derived from the native tenure of land, had been early adopted by the Government, in all probability the greater portion of the waste lands in this island would by this time have been alienated at a trifling cost.

If the natives had really any disposition to come into collision with the British Government, or to dispossess the settlers in this island, recent events at Taranaki have shown that they have had it in their power at any time during the last twenty years to destroy every settlement in this country in succession. They are masters of the position. They hold the whole of the interior of the island, south of Auckland, from whence they could, in a few days, descend upon any settlement they pleased, before any one could be acquainted with their movements, and before a single soldier or sailor could be despatched against them. If 1600 natives could do so much at Taranaki, what might not 10,000 or 20,000 effect? Had they really been hostile to the British Government, and averse to the occupation of this country by European settlers, there is one thing clear,—that the peaceful settlement of this country would have been impossible, and that it could only have been held as a military colony. The natives, ever since they measured their strength with us at Kororareka, Okaihau, and Ohaiowhai, have been quite well aware of all this. There is no indiscreet revelation in these remarks. They know right well their own strength and our weakness—that, although we can defend the towns, we cannot defend the out-settlers, who maintain the towns. They have also discovered that, owing to the imperfect education of our officers, they are at least our equals in military tactics.

We really have no patience with such assertions as these—that the natives have long been hostile to the British Government; that they look with an evil eye upon the settlement of this country by Europeans, and that war was unavoidable. It is our firm belief—a belief founded upon the whole of the past history of this colony—that, so long as the natives are fairly and justly dealt with, neither the Government nor the settlers have anything whatever to apprehend.

It is true, indeed, that a feeling of insecurity has been growing among them, taking rise in our wretched system of land purchase, and in our neglect to enforce law and order among them. But this is our fault, not theirs; we have no right to interpret this natural feeling of dissatisfaction as one of direct hostility to the Crown. The King Movement, and the disinclination shown of late in some parts of the country to alienate the land, have sprung, not from any feeling of hostility or aversion to the pakeh; but simply from the necessity of self protection. The natives, with or without cause, do entertain apprehensions of aggression from us; while they are amply justified in expressing dissatisfaction with what some call misgovernment, but what we call no Government at all. It is true that the present Ministry have done their best; but they have been baulked by other influences; and the fact remains, that we look on with apparent indifference, while native feuds and murders have been the rule rather too than the exception; many of these, moreover, having arisen out of quarrels left behind by our defective system of land purchase. They see that we have done little or nothing to enforce justice and to punish crimes among them. They also see that the power of their own chiefs who might have done so has been systematically impaired. The great meeting held some while since at Ngaruawahia clearly proves that the King movement, whatever it may grow to by mismanagement, sprang only from a laudable desire on the part of the natives to effect that, for themselves which it was our duty to do, but which we did not do—the upholding of justice and the enforcement of law and order.

Some of the opinions which we have here expressed receive remarkable confirmation from a document printed at the College Press in August, 1855. We allude to Bishop Selwyn's pastoral letter addressed to the members of the Church of Englamd in Taranaki at the time when the native feud which arose upon the murder of Rawiri was raging in full force.

It will be remembered that when Rawiri, influenced by private pique, offered some land for sale to Mr. Cooper, the land commissioner at Taranaki, Katatore warned the commissioner not to purchase, stating that Rawiri had no right to sell, and declaring that he would oppose the sale. In the teeth of this warning, the commissioner unfortunately encouraged Rawiri to persist in effecting a sale, and advised him to cut the boundaries of the land. Katatore repeatedly warned Rawiri that if he should attempt to cut the lines he would forcibly resist him. On the very night before the fatal collision, Rawiri and his men were assembled in a native *whare*, when a messenger came from Katatore. He thrust his spear through the walls of the *whare*, and then entering the house asked Rawiri whether he knew what that action meant. It was a warning, he said, from Katatore, that if he, Rawiri, should attempt to cut the boundary lines of the land, he, Katatore, would resist to the death. In spite of this Rawiri and his party proceeded early on the following morning, armed with reaping hooks, to cut the lines. Katatore and his men were also on the ground to meet them, armed with guns. As soon as Rawiri ordered his men to commence the work, Katatore fired his gun into the air, saying "That is my first warning." Rawiri took no notice of this, and Katatore fired a second shot into the ground, adding "That is my second warning; the third will be my last." Rawiri and his men still continuing their work, Katatore fired a third shot into the midst of them. Rawiri then ordered his men to rush in with their reaping hooks, upon which Katatore's party fired, and Rawiri and several of his followers fell. So began the great Taranaki feud, which was scarcely extinguished when this unfortunate war between the Government and the natives broke out and absorbed every other feeling.

THE MORALITY OF RAPINE.

(From the Saturday Review, July 7.)

WE have never pretended to fathom the precise plans of the Emperor of the French. Probably, they are not so fixed as it is the fashion to assume, but rather shift as circumstances change and openings present themselves—as this or that door in the European house appears to be on the latch, as this or that window seems imperfectly fastened. In answer to those who demand the reasons of our apprehensions, we have pointed simply to patent facts—to a life passed in conspiracy; to a throne won by treason, perjury, and massacre; to Europe kept in perpetual alarm, and twice plunged into war; to the crowd of "unofficial" pamphlets which breathe the spirit of restless aggrandisement; to Savoy, solemnly renounced, and then violently appropriated; and, above all, to those vast and costly armaments which are in a perpetual course of augmentation, and which can have no conceivable object but that of aggressive war. These are the data whereon we ground conclusions which we shall not abandon because somebody, on paying his bill at a French inn, has not found the landlady avowedly disposed for an immediate invasion of England—much less on that still more slender security, the pacific protestations of Napoleon III. Practically, indeed, we come to the same conclusion as our censors; for they, after scoffing at our irrational fears, and denouncing our lack of diplomatic politeness, end by advising us, merely "by way of precaution," to "grasp our arms." The French Emperor is the most respectable of mankind; but if you have to travel alone with him, carry loaded pistols with you "by way of precaution." Affairs in Europe, we have been informed, "look more pacific at this moment than they have for a long time past." We should hope they did. This was the reward we expected for spending our money in ships and fortifications, and our time and labour in getting up volunteer corps.

However, an article which appeared a few days ago in the "unofficial" *Opinion Nationale*, seems really to afford a glimpse of the scheme which at present occupies the French Emperor's mind. The ostensible object of the article was to allay the fears of Germany; but the German mind must be singularly constituted if its fears can be allayed by such chloroform as the article contained. The day of "*revendication par la force*," it seems, has passed. It would not do at the present time, without pretence or excuse, to pour an army of invasion into the Rhine provinces. The Emperor is endowed with "a tact too nice, a sentiment of the tendency of opinion too just," to propose that sort of thing to France—"tact" and "sentiment of the tendency of opinion," being, we presume, the Imperial substitutes for the more commonplace restraints on burglarious desires. To speak plainly, Louis Napoleon is acute enough to see that a repetition of the unmasked rapine of his uncle would bring the world about his ears. The epoch of Dick Turpin is gone—that of Sadlier and Pullinger has arrived. France, 'not to mince matters," as the honest Iago of the *Opinion Nationale* says, "does not renounce the frontier of the Rhine," but she must have a moral pretext for seizing on it. A moral pretext there is likely to be. Europe is "undergoing a process of "decomposition and recomposition," for which of course French intrigue is not at all responsible. Nobody knows what may happen in the course of a few years. "The future is open; it is a history which it belongs to nobody to write beforehand." "Nearly the whole of the map of Europe is in question." It certainly is in question in the effusions of French pamphleteers. "Is Prussia bound by oath never to think of German unity? Can she answer that she will never cast a longing eye on Hanover, Saxony, Brunswick, Hesse, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg? To-day Sovereigns embrace each other, and certainly do so in good faith. But who can know what their people will demand of them a few years hence? And if, under the irresistible pressure of public opinion, all Germany should come to form one powerful State, would it be just, would it be reasonable, that France alone should preserve her frontier of 1815, when everybody in Germany would find it expedient to extend or suppress his own?" Of course, it would be most unjust and unreasonable that the Germans should be allowed to alter their own internal arrangements without extending their territory, and that France should not be allowed at the same time to extend her territory at the expense of her neighbours. Again we are told, "If the Germans should think proper to modify their ancient political Constitution, and substitute for the impotent Confederation a single strong, centralised Government, we would not answer that France would not think it reasonable to demand of Germany *compensations* and securities."

The "impotence" of Germany, then, is a part of the established rights and vested interests of France; and if Germany ceases to be "impotent," France is to be entitled to seize a certain number of German provinces by way of "compensation." No nation contiguous to France shall have the audacity to be united, well-organised, and powerful like France herself, without forfeiting to her a portion of its territory by way of security for her continued preponderance. No country shall presume, without being fined for its presumption, to put itself in such a condition as not to be at the common tyrant's feet. To induce Prussia to take the step on which, according to this modest and beneficent doctrine, the Rhine provinces would escheat to France, was plainly the object of the earnestly desired interview with the Prince Regent, and is the object of the pamphlets in which M. About and the rest of the Emperor's literary voltigeurs impress the advantages of "unity" on the German nation. Sardinia has been incited to go to war with Austria and extend her own dominions in Italy, in order to furnish the pretext which the Emperor's "tact" perceives to be required by the "tendency of opinion" in the present day, for the *revendication* (not by force) of Savoy and Nice. Prussia is urged to extend her dominions in Germany that she may furnish a similar pretext for a like process in regard to the frontier of the Rhine. There is yet another quarter in which the same game may be played. If Spain, in the process of "decomposition and recomposition," should happen, "under the irresistible pressure of public opinion," to "cast an eye" upon Portugal, and thus substitute a single strong monarchy for the "impotent" quality of the Peninsula, would it not be "reasonable," would it not be "just," that France, as a "compensation" and a "security" should revendicate (but not by force) Spain up to the Ebro? Could this obvious moral necessity escape the "test" of the Emperor? Has he not already shown that it is present to his mind?

French publicists naturally measure the morality of other States by that of their own. They fancy Prussia must be longing to thrust her hand into her neighbours' pockets, just as they are themselves. They take it for granted that German Sovereigns must come to a Congress with hearts as insincere and designs as perfidious as those which a French diplomatist brings to a conference of nations. But, besides this, they import their own political tastes and aspirations into the minds of people totally different in character from themselves. The "unity" which they fancy so irresistably tempting to all the world is, in fact, tempting to themselves alone. It is a peculiarity of their own character and temperament to see the height of greatness in a nation organised like a single huge barrack under one vast and uniform oppression. The Germans belong to the nobler race—the race which inclines not to the "unity" of an enormous herd of men obeying a single driver, but to freedom of self development and masculine independence. Germany has multiplied centres of political and intellectual life, great in their collective energy, and usefully qualifying each other by their various tendencies. What would she gain by relinquishing all these, and reducing herself to a vast expanse of soulless and lifeless provinces, forming a mere pedestal for the vanity of one overweening metropolis? It is not everybody that thinks it the summit of all happiness and grandeur to be absorbed and annihilated in the glory of Paris, as a Buddhist hopes to be absorbed and annihilated in the Divine Essence. Thoroughly French, too, is the habit of regarding confederacies as necessarily "impotent." They are comparatively "impotent" for the purposes of internal tyranny and of external aggression, which, to a Frenchman, seem the grand objects of national existence. But they are not impotent for their proper object, which is that of maintaining peace among a group of States without extinguishing their independence, and securing them all against the attacks of external enemies. Nothing could be looser, in a political point of view, or less respectable in the eyes of a French worshipper of unity, than the federal organization of the States of Holland; yet that confederacy overthrew, in defensive war, the two greatest and most centralised monarchies of Europe. The Swiss Federation can hardly be said even to possess a federal Executive, so loose is the tie between the different Cantons; yet it has held its own, and bids fair still to hold its own, against the most powerful aggressor. Any one who meddled with the territories of the United States of America would probably, in like manner, be speedily convinced that local self-government is not necessarily the source of military weakness. Prussia has no need to seek greatness by grandiose immorality. True moral greatness is within her reach. She may be the honoured chief, without being the grasping and oppressive mistress, of the great German League. She may take the lead, on behalf of Germany and humanity, in keeping the French nation within its natural boundaries, which are those of the French language and the French race. She may save a portion of a noble, moral, and free people from being absorbed into a military despotism, confounded in character with its subjects, and reduced to the same level of morality with those who inspire the *Opinion Nationale*.

OLIVER ASKS FOR MORE.

M. JULES FAVRE is a brave man, and has made a most audacious speech in the French Legislative Assembly. The budget was the theme that drew him to his feet, but after mercilessly exposing the way in which it has been cooked and cockered up by the Government, by an easy transition he went on to speak of things in general. He is not satisfied with the liberal amount of freedom served out only by order of the Administration. Like Oliver Twist, he has asked for more. This is very wicked of him and ungrateful, and his conduct has given great pain to Honourable Bumbles who preside over the *Corps Legislatif*. It is almost the first time that that any of the inmates have openly flown in the face of Providence, and positively declined for what they have received to be made duly thankful. The illustrious body itself, which would as soon have thought of getting up an agitation against the rainy weather, or the beet-root blight, or any other of the immutable decrees of heaven, as against the Imperial budget, stood aghast with horror. All regarded themselves as more or less compromised by such irreverent indiscretion. The officers who have been appointed to look after the *Corps Legislatif*, and to be particularly careful to see that all the members say grace in a thankful tone of voice, in vain attempted to interrupt him. They pointed to the regulations of the establishment. They took down the Code Napoléon, and read to him the most striking passages. They asked him solemnly where he expected to go if he did not think his allowance amply sufficient. They held up their hands and eyes in astonishment at his extraordinary appetite. They maintained that he could not possibly eat any more if he got it. Count de Morny rang his bell. The poet laureat who writes the hymns expressive of the esteem and gratitude felt by all the really pious inmates of the place towards the authorities, broke out into indignation. Of course he had had enough—that is, as he poetically expressed it, enough to do him good but not enough to do him harm. The other officials were not quite certain that they had not had too much. With atrocious obstinacy M. Jules Favre still maintained that he wanted more.

The report upon the Budget which gave rise to this little episode of insubordination was calculated, it is true, to move a spirit of inquiry in any arithmetical mind. Its great intrinsic merit was, that it presented the public with a surplus. French Budgets invariably do. The unfortunate countries which enjoy representative government and liberal institutions, even under the ablest financial management, occasionally find themselves short of money. But some beautiful mathematic law or other renders a favourable balance in the Imperial treasury at the end of each fiscal year inevitable. Do what he will, and spend what he will, Napoleon III., favourite that he is of fortune, finds himself in the possession of a perennial surplus. War leaves his coffers even fuller than it found them. A large and continually increasing army, with fortifications and material to match, becomes a positively lucrative investment. Building boulevards and subsidising unproductive labour seem actually to save money. The hand of the French Emperor, like the wand of Hermes, turns everything to gold. How is it done? What is the wonderful secret of such extravagant success? Why is the French Empire, apart from its moral beauties and its political advantages, such a triumph of financial speculation? This was the problem that M. Jules Favre set himself to examine. While we admit that it is hardly fair to subject such a poetical and imaginative creation as an imperial balance sheet to the prosy laws of arithmetical accuracy, we shall nevertheless be a little amused at the results of his investigation. The imperial Hermes touches the empty chests, and behold, they are filled with broad gold pieces. Cocker arrives upon the scene, and the broad gold pieces change back again to dust and ashes and sand.

The way always to have a favourable surplus in the Imperial treasury is this. We beg to recommend the plan to the notice of our own Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose ingenuity will lead him to admire, even if his scrupulousness forbids him to adopt it. Carefully remove from the list of annual expenditure the largest items. The larger they are, the more right you have to suppose that they are extraordinary. Wars, for example, especially wars for an idea, which in France never occur oftener than every other year, may fairly be regarded as unusual and accidental expenses. This done, add on the other side to the table of incomings all the extraordinary accessions to the revenue that you can get hold of. War taxes and national loans naturally count under this head. If necessary, suppress for a year the sinking fund. Throw in an extra impost or two; and, should circumstances call for it, impose a temporary surcharge on some manufacture. As M. Vuitry, the Government commissary, ably remarks, by such a surcharge you give the nation cause for hope and congratulation, as the best reason for supposing that it is not to be levied next year is, that the Government have determined upon levying it this. By thus carefully eliminating extraordinary expenses from the one side, and adding extraordinary income to the other, you have your surplus ready made. The country never can be bankrupt, as it is always possible to raise another loan. At all events the country can never be bankrupt until the next reign. The system of post-obits is an admirable one when applied to remedy the state of national finances. *Vive la joie.* Live while you live. Never go through to-day what may be put off till to-morrow. *Apres moi, le deluge:*—

Saturni aurea secla quis requirat?
Gemmea sunt hæc et Neroniana.

And yet M. Jules Favre and some disaffected Frenchmen are dissatisfied. Some people always are. Some old gentleman in the play invariably objects to post-obits. Others—chiefly, it is true, fathers of families—dislike that sagacious method for maintaining a continual balance at one's banker's which consists in living upon credit and never paying ready money. In some such crusty spirit, M. Jules Favre takes umbrage at the scheme by which the best of Princes at once keeps his pockets full and his people happy. He insists that the country is going fast to ruin, as far as its finances are concerned. Taxes, he urges, are increasing at the same time as the specious surplus. Enterprise is being unduly stimulated by a system of loans which swallows up the resources of the future, and bequeaths serious embarrassments to posterity. Prosperity, he warns the Ministers, purchased by such heavy sacrifices, is always at the mercy of one of those sudden changes which Providence sometimes keeps in reserve as the last arrow in its quiver. The real source of the evil and the danger, continued the orator, with a burst of patriotic enthusiasm, is this—France is no longer free. At this unhappy *sequitur*, the President of the Assembly, who is paid never to listen to disloyalty, could no longer contain his prudent indignation. It was bad enough to have to bear all the prophecies of the future ruin of his country, but an attack upon the existing authorities was intolerable. "I have sat, Sir, and listened to you blaspheming my God and insulting my King," says the virtuous old gentleman in the story; "but when you come, Sir, to abusing the British aristocracy, d—n me if I can stand it." While M. Jules Favre spoke of the defects of the Budget, Count de Morny had no doubt shuddered. He trembled as he heard the Imperial system of finance characterised as ruinous, reckless, and extravagant. But when M. Favre came to saying that France was not free, he exploded. His wrath was natural enough, for no one would dream of asserting that the criticism could possibly apply to him. Count de Morny, M. Billault, the Imperial prefects, the Sous-prefects, and the French police, are doubtless as free as they can be. They say what they like, they do what they like, and render account of their liberty to none. The French empire is the very Saturnalia of officials. They are free ever since that famous day which made the *libertas Decembri* as notable a part of the charter of French, as it was once of Roman, license. Unfortunately the freedom of the French police was not all that M. Jules Favre desired. He turned to the Code Napoleon, and showed how, though the French Constitution is there said to be based upon the privileges and principles of 1789, it is framed as to be a standing violation of them. Those principles are civil liberty, free public meetings, free elections, responsible public functionaries, and last, and most important of all, the freedom of the Press. Is France, he asked, in the enjoyment of these privileges, or is she not? For example, are the elections free? Is the French Press free?

M. Belmontet, the poet laureat, took upon himself to answer the question. He would never have been poet laureat if he had not been an Imperial devotee. His answer was replete with suppressed Imperial fervour, and tinged with poetical romance. The Press, he cried, is free for good, but not for evil. The remark is a beautiful one, and leads up to a train of metaphysical and philosophic reflection. What a pity it is that the freedom of the human will has not been arranged in the same convenient manner! What an exquisite adjustment of the difficulties of free will and necessity would that have been which left us free for good but impotent for evil! To be paradoxical at a moment's notice is the highest feat, and probably the highest ambition of French literary politicians. Off hand, and without a minute's warning, M. Belmontet can burst into paradox. What must he be upon paper, if he is so great upon his legs? It is a pleasant thing to see the man of imagination thus solving the problems of the world of politics, and bringing to the assistance of his superiors at a push an impressible temperament, a vivid fancy, and profound powers of speculation. While we should be sorry to predict the ultimate career of M. Jules Favre, who, no doubt, will be repaid in some way or other for the attention he is kind enough to devote to Imperial finance, we must all see that M. Belmontet has a brilliant opening. Let the French Government keep their eye upon him. Genius could never be buried in any greater obscurity than that of the French Academy. What might not be done with a politician so prudent, and a poet so profound? The Second Empire is in sad want of a Béranger. Has M. Belmontet ever tried his hand at birthday verses to the little Imperial Prince?

Freedom of speech is a novel spectacle among the members of the *Corps Legislatif*. It is a distinct violation of the duties that they are expected to discharge. They are called together to perform the part of chorus to the imperial drama; not to take part in the action of the play, or to figure as interlocutors in the dialogue. They are to be obsequious, but not officious. M Jules Favre has been one of the first to show symptoms of a wish to overstep these limits. He will be rewarded—there can be no doubt that he will be rewarded. But the precedent is a dangerous one. Supposing other members of the *Corps Legislatif* take to following his example? The matter is a grave one, and deserving the most serious attention of M. Billault. Can it be that the Constitution of 1852 has got a breathing hole in it which Napoleon III. has forgotten to stop up? By what strange neglect have the members of the Legislative Assembly been allowed to find out that they are at liberty to be talkative?—*Saturday Review*, July 21.

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(From the Economist.)

THE national agricultural exhibition held at Paris last week proved one of the most successful which has yet taken place in France. It is justly remarked by the reporter of the *North British Agriculturist*, whose Editor always pays intelligent attention to the husbandry of our neighbours, that "the French Government is bestowing more attention on agricultural improvement than any Government in Europe." Now, although we do not in this country require or permit the interference of the Government in such matters as agricultural exhibitions as is the custom in France, it is worthy of note, that whilst our own Government is striving to divert the attention of the people from the arts of peace to those of war, the French Government is pursuing a directly contrary policy, and loses no opportunity of encouraging agriculture and the other pursuits of peaceful industry. In France the Government is expected to guide the people in such matters, and we find under its influence that extraordinary progress has been made in agriculture, both as regards the improvement of live stock, and the use of farming implements and machinery.

The show took place in the Palais de l'Industrie and the adjoining grounds. Of cattle there were all the French breeds, together with Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Dutch and Swiss breeds, with a few herefords and white cattle of Hungary. The French breeds exhibited considerable improvement over those of previous exhibitions, and there is no doubt that several of those breeds, if treated with the same care in management and selection as our own are, would ere long rank little behind our cattle. Crossing the French breeds with the shorthorn, as is practised to a large extent, has produced very considerable improvement, but what is of more importance to the general improvement of their stock is, that French agriculturists have become aware that the true source of improvement of the native breeds lies in selection and feeding. "The most apparent defect in the majority of French breeds is the absence of that square and symmetrical form which distinguishes the improved breeds of Great Britain. Some of the breeds, such as the Normand, &c., may be considered as too large framed, and the bony structure out of proportion to the muscular system," and there is an absence of that uniformity of type which is the result of a lengthened period of selection. But "the Normand breed, while excellent for the dairy, is also valuable for the production of beef. The majority of these are brindled, with more or less white. In the males, extra size is the feature; in the females, this defect is less apparent. The rich pastures of Normandy support this large-framed breed, and the quality of the herbage doubtless accounts for the size which many of the animals attain." Those who have seen this breed will readily admit that, with careful selection, it might be rendered one of the finest breeds of cattle in the world. Next in importance and numbers was the Flamande breed. These cattle are much used in several departments of the North-east of France, and are mainly a dairy stock. The colour is commonly brown or red, with white markings about the face, legs, and belly. "They are large-framed, with bones projecting, narrow-chested and flat-sided. It is stated this breed is very liable to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia. This can be accounted for from the formation of the chest, from the vascular system being highly developed, and from the mode in which they are kept." The bulls are coarse, but "the cows in milk have soft silky hair, with the fineness of touch which distinguishes the well-bred Shorthorn." Here, too, it is obvious, materials for improvement by selection and better management are not wanting.

The Charolaise cattle however, form the grand feature of the cattle department. "In numbers and quality the Charolaise excel all other breeds. Several of the animals are little behind good shorthorns in symmetry, softness of touch, and general appearance. Those which have been most distinguished by the jury could be placed in the classes for shorthorns at any show in England, and the general public would fail in discovering that the Charolaise were not high-bred shorthorns. The likeness of several of the animals shown to pure shorthorns would surprise most breeders. With stronger constitution than the shorthorns, the Charolaise may yet be experimented with to import more stamina to the shorthorn. It may be expected, also, that the shorthorn will be used to impart the valuable quality of early maturity to the Charolaise. By using bulls of white colour, descended from white animals, the colour of the Charolaise would be perpetuated in the cross. Pure white or cream-coloured, with the absence of brown or black markings, the Charolaise is a beautiful animal. Besides this colour, they are generally symmetrical in form, and possess a quiet, docile expression, indicative of aptitude to fatten. There is, however, a counterbalancing defect in hardness of touch, with wiry, short, close hair." This is said to be a quality necessary to protect them against the insects which abound in their native districts. As working cattle they are said to be valuable, but are indifferent milkers. They are slow in coming to maturity, and are not quick feeders.

It would be tedious to enumerate the numerous other native breeds shown, as well as Dutch, Swiss, Ayrshires, Shorthorns, and Shorthorn cross. A Shorthorn bull shown by the Emperor would have done credit to any show in this country.

Of sheep, Merino occupied the first place; and of the various crosses, these with the Southdowns were the best.

The horses shown were chiefly those for fast work, consisting largely of English blood and Arabs. The Normand horse was a principal feature of the horse show. "Resembling the Yorkshire trotting horse in form, with much of the style of the old English hunter," these horses possess many valuable qualities. "With the defect of an apparent coarseness in the form of the head, they are very suitable for the saddle and for harness. Showing action with considerable speed in the trot, Normand horses should command high prices in London." There were many useful horses by English and Arab sires out of Normand mares. Asses of large size from the South of France were shown. So valuable are they for producing mules for Spain, that they sell for very high prices.

Some of the French-made agricultural machinery is thought to be improvements on similar work of our own makers. Steam is the chief moving power, and great interest is felt in this department of the show. As many as 40,000 persons daily visited the exhibition. Amongst the articles exhibited was a "manure containing nitrogen taken direct from the atmosphere." "This discovery," says the reporter, "if found to be generally practicable in the manufacturing of manures, will change the whole system, and render the importation of nitrogenous guano less necessary." Of the value of such an invention, if perfected, there can be no doubt.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

DESCRIPTION.	Stock on hand 1st September.	Received during the week.	Delivered for Home Consumption.	Delivered for Exportation.	Stock on hand 29th September.
Rum, the produce of Sugar, West India, B. P., East India, B. P., and	Galls. 132,636	Galls. 9,000	Galls. 4,1[illegible]	Galls. 2,119	Galls. 1[illegible],072
Mauritius ...	24,266	...	331	...	23,935
Foreign States	10,167	...	...	...	10,167
Arrack, date and palm tree rum, and other foreign spirits, not otherwise enumerated.	7,238	54	248	14	7,0[illegible]
Brandy	234,916	10,6[illegible]0	4,[illegible]70	1,853	23[illegible],493
Geneva	123,385	4,36[illegible]	2,016	134	12[illegible],597
Whisky	48,103	371	6[illegible]	3	48,431
Liqueurs	4,0[illegible]5	...	3	39	4,[illegible]15
British Spirits	23,787	121	333	9	23,519
TOBACCO—	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Fig and Cavendish	460,927	22,120	13,847	6,476	472,[illegible]74
Leaf ...	19,431	...	...	...	19,434
Cigars ...	61,77[illegible]	80	1,493	221	60,142
Snuff ...	3,5[illegible]5	...	...	...	3,565

MADAME JAFFA'S CONCERT.—A concert is announced to be given by Madame Jaffa on Tuesday evening next, under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor-General. The performances of this talented *artiste* have always been well received by Sydney audiences, and there is therefore reason to expect that, as a good programme is offered, the concert will be in every respect successful.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JOHN ELDRIDGE are respectfully requested to attend his funeral. The procession to move from his late residence, Cook's River Road, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past two o'clock. N.B.—No circulars will be issued. REUBEN THOMAS, undertaker, [illegible], York-street, late of 54, King-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of WILLIAM S. BURNS are requested to attend the funeral of his departed WIFE. To move from the residence of Mr. G. [illegible] Russell, Clifton Ville Cottage, Kingston, Newtown, THIS DAY, Saturday, the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock. [illegible] R. STEWART, undertaker.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—GREAT PILL A NEW PLAY.
The Talented Young Tragedienne
MISS AVONIA JONES,
in one of her most startling and powerful impersonations called
LA TISBE,
in which she will appear for the first time in Sydney,
THIS EVENING, Saturday, September 29th.
The performances will commence with the new play called
LA TISBE,
or, the
SPY OF ST. MARK.
LA TISBE, MISS AVONIA JONES.
To conclude with the favourite Melo Drama, entitled
JONATHAN BRADFORD,
or, the
MURDER AT THE ROADSIDE INN.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
MISS AVONIA JONES
Has the honour to announce that her BENEFIT will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, October 2nd.
Under the patronage of his Excellency Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., on which occasion will be produced the play of ARMAND; or, THE PEER AND THE PEASANT.
Blanche .... MISS AVONIA JONES.
To conclude with Shakspere's
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Katherine...................... MISS AVONIA JONES.
Box Office now open, where tickets and places may be secured.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—Madame JAFFA'S CONCERT will take place at the Australian Library, Bent-street, on TUESDAY, October 2nd,
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Overture—Nebuc—Verdi
Military Band.
Song—When we two parted—Herr Karl Bial
Miss G. M'Carthy.
Solo, piano—Grand March and Finale, Concert Stuck—Weber
Madame Jaffa.
Cavatina—[illegible]—Donizetti
Madame Sara Flower.
Duet—Ah, Figlia incauta—Donizetti
The Misses M'Carthy.
Solo, piano—
Madame Jaffa.
Selections from Lurline—W. V. Wallace
Military Band.
PART II.
Trio—Ti pre go—Ceuselman
The Misses M'Carthy and Madame Sara Flower.
Solo, harmonium—Prelude and fugue in F—Bach
Madame Jaffa.
Irish song—Katey's Letter
Madame Sara Flower.
Irish ballad—Aileen Mavourneen—Keone
Miss M'Carthy.
Solo, piano—Erin Fantaisie on Irish melodies—Benedict
Madame Jaffa.
Selections from Der Freyschutz—Weber
Military Band.
Conductor, W. J. CORDNER.
Tickets may be procured at Messrs. Buist, Mader, Clarke, M'Mahon, George-street; Johnson, Pitt-street; Moss, and Anderson, Hunter-street; King, Market-street; Hurford, Castlereagh-street; or at Madame Jaffa's residence, 34, Botany-street, Darling Point.

SHAKSPERE CONCERT HALL.—New Programme TO-NIGHT. John Howson, Leveson, Weiss, Eastwicks, and Lamoureux, &c.

SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS.—For SALE, the QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL, situated on the Cross Roads, now licensed, and about eight miles from Berrima. Mr. R. FORBES, 78, King-street, Sydney, has received instructions to sell this very valuable property. It is built of solid stone and brick, newly roofed at a great expense, with galvanized metal. It contains 16 rooms, an extensive stone cellar, and is well furnished. There is a 17-stall substantial stable, large yard, stock-yards, and good garden. There is a stone-built store, containing 4 rooms, and blacksmith's shop. These stand on about 43 acres of freehold land. There is attached to this property 60 acres of land, leased at a rent of £15 per annum: this forms a racecourse, and is well fenced. The investment now for unreserved sale, combines so many attractions of so palpable a nature, that it is not necessary to point them out.

IN the Estate of W. G. AINSWORTH, of York-street, Ironmonger and Importer of Agricultural Implements.—The Stock on hand is now ON SALE under Mr. Ainsworth's management, at prices less than cost. The public would do well to supply themselves previous to the general clearance sale. A few of the articles are here enumerated.
Nails, screws, locks, and hinges
Fryingpans, gridirons, bellows
Shovels, fenders
Register grates and cooking stoves
Plains, bench and fancy
Coach bolts, patent mail axles
Patent enamelled hides and splits
Stubs, files, &c.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Ransome and Sims' iron ploughs, assorted
Seven horse drag hay rakes
Horse hoes and scarifiers
Iron harrows, in sets
Grass seed drills, 9 and 12 feet wide
Seed and manure drills
Snow Evesham corn drills
Garrett and Sons 8 and 10 row corn drills
Garratt and Sons 8 row horse hoe
Reaping machines
Winnowing machines
Chaff engines
Cheese pressers
Manure cart and pump
Wripple trees, iron and wood, &c.
F. W. PERRY, official assignee.

ON HAND and for SALE by the undersigned—
WINES, SPIRITS, &c.
Cozens' sherries of all descriptions
Hunt's ports, single to quadruple diamond
Sherries and ports, other brands
Hennessey's pale brandy
Rizat's pale and dark ditto
West India strong rum
Key brand geneva
Bass's East India pale ale
Byass's ale and porter
Taylor's stout.
GROCERIES, OILMEN'S STORES, &c.
Wybrow's pickles and bottled fruits
Colman's starch, mustard, blue, &c.
Muscatel and eleme raisins and currants
Kent and Sussex hops
Patna rice
Chesme raisins, in barrels, fine fruit
Pickled salmon, in tierces
Barcelona nuts, figs, &c.
METALS, &c.
Sheet lead, 4 lb., 5 lb., 6 lb., 7 lb.
Muntz' patent metal, 14 ozs. to 28 ozs.
Rolled zinc, assorted
Tin plates, IC, IX, IXX
Rolled and raw oil and turpentine
Window glass.
LAMB, PARBURY, and CO., New Pitt-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1487357